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THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

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PUBLISHED BY Mitchell Brothers Publishing Co. } A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATOR AND GRAIN INTERESTS. } One Dollar Per Annum SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS

VOL. XLIII 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1925 NO. 11

Of Course

We want your business but we want it on a basis that will pay you as well as ourselves. We want it because we have proper facilities for handling it.

Don't be satisfied with slow returns or poor service; send your shipments to

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CHICAGO

GRAIN DRYERS
FEED MIXERS
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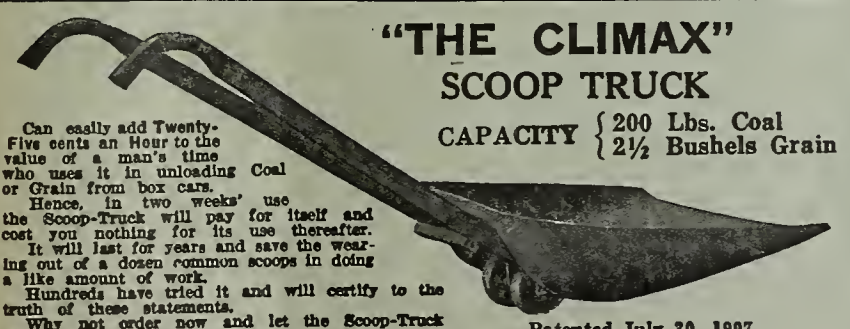
WHEN YOU NEED **DRIED BUTTERMILK**
WRITE OR 'PHONE US FOR
Quality Product, Attractive Prices, Fresh Stock at Convenient Points
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For
Grain Elevator
and Silo
Construction

Write for new literature and prices
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Manufactured and sold by
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SCOOP TRUCK
CAPACITY { 200 Lbs. Coal
 { 2 1/2 Bushels Grain

Can easily add Twenty-Five cents an Hour to the value of a man's time who uses it in unloading Coal or Grain from box cars. Hence, in two weeks' use the Scoop-Truck will pay for itself and cost you nothing for its use thereafter. It will last for years and save the wearing out of a dozen common scoops in doing a like amount of work. Hundreds have tried it and will certify to the truth of these statements. Why not order now and let the Scoop-Truck be giving itself to you?

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PRICE: \$15.00 F. O. B. cars at factory
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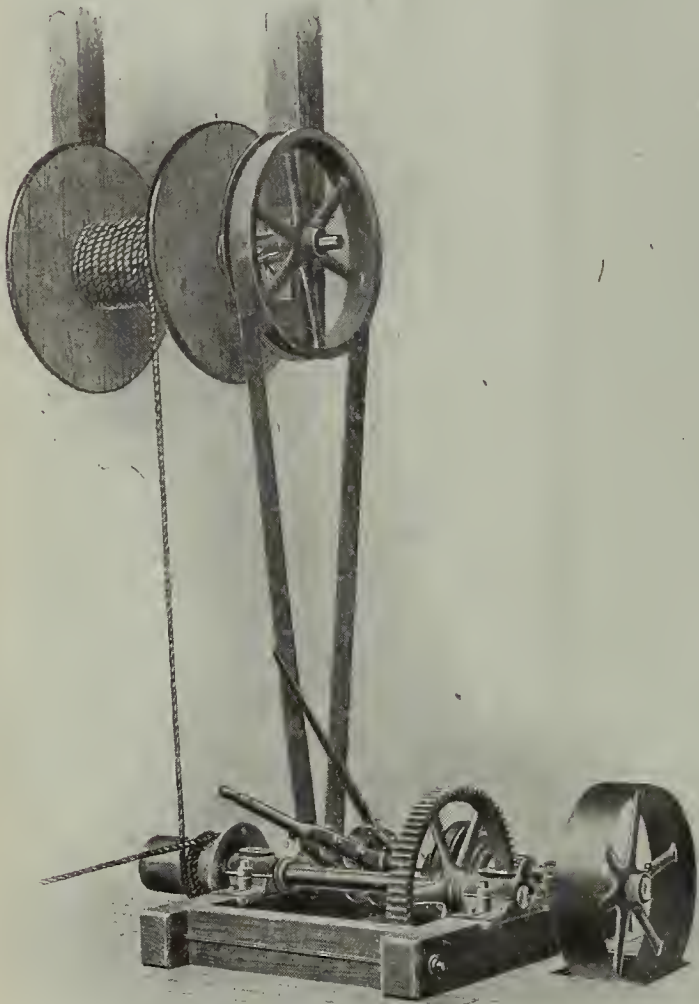
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Super - Service
**Grain Elevator and Conveyor
Belting**

Manufactured by
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POWER CAR PULLER



For convenience in spotting empty cars and moving single or trains of loaded cars, the Nordyke & Marmon Company Spur Gear Car Puller, pictured above, will be found most useful and dependable.

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Established 1851

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A Safety Belt Employees Carrier

300 Hours Saved!

A CONSERVATIVE estimate places the time saved by the Humphrey in an elevator of average size at 1 hour a day, or 300 hours per 300-day working year.

Think what this means! Then consider the reduced fire risk, the improved efficiency, the energy saved, the Humphrey's long life, its utter safety and dependability.

Then ask yourself, "Can I afford to be without a Humphrey?" Write now for the complete facts.

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There is ONLY ONE GENUINE Humphrey Elevator



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INCLOSED VENTILATED ELECTRIC MOTORS

FOR MILL AND ELEVATOR WORK

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SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

IT'S not hard to figure out why Morse Silent Chain Drives have come to be accepted as the only proper drive for grain elevator work. They carry a strong appeal to the elevator owner who has belting difficulties with a higher cost and lower output per unit power than he should have. Morse Drives have always met every demand for positive, uniform, nonslipping, high speed production. Built for great power and 100 percent overloads. Costs less to operate, 99 percent efficient.



THE MODERN SOO LINE TERMINAL ELEVATOR AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The 16 legs of this elevator are each provided with an independent motor connected with countershaft by Morse Silent Chain Drive.

Five storage belts, 4 shipping belts, 3 receiving belts and the reversible transfer belt are all provided with independent motors and connected with the head shaft by Morse Silent Chain Drives.

Grain is brought back to the elevator from the drier to the drier leg by means of conveyor belt with Morse Silent Chain Drive.

Morse Silent Chain Drives are positive as gears, flexible as belts, and more efficient than either. Moreover, they run cool, clean and quiet, require little attention and are particularly adaptable where short centers are imperative. Morse engineers are always at your service in planning a suitable elevator drive.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

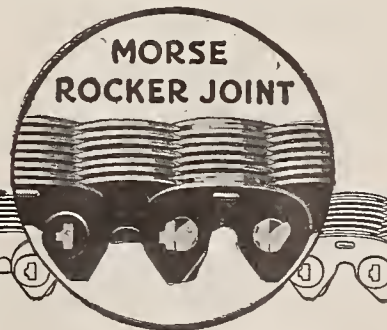
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Indianapolis—Your Market—A Three Times Greater Grain Market

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Movement of Grain and Hay During the Year 1923

	Receipts	Shipments
Corn	17,975,000 bushels	12,524,000 bushels
Oats	12,080,000 bushels	10,670,000 bushels
Wheat	6,131,000 bushels	3,927,000 bushels
Rye	383,000 bushels	331,000 bushels

The following Receivers and Shippers are members of
Indianapolis Board of Trade

<p>The Cleveland Grain Co. OPERATING FIVE TERMINAL ELEVATORS <i>Mighty Good Consignment Service</i> Ed. K. Shepperd, Manager</p>	<p>JAMES E. BENNETT & CO. GRAIN, STOCKS, COTTON MEMBERS New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade and other leading exchanges. <i>Cash Grain Shipments Solicited</i> Indianapolis branch at 718 Board of Trade</p>	<p>H. E. Kinney Grain Co. COMMISSION—BROKERAGE</p>
<p>The Bingham Grain Company Receivers and Shippers of G R A I N</p>		<p>Lamson Bros. & Co. GRAIN, STOCKS AND PROVISIONS Members of New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade and other Commodity Markets</p>

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The Better Kind of Grain Handling Machinery

WE MAKE

Apron Conveyors
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Bucket Elevators
Elevator Buckets
Elevator Boots
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Elevator Heads
Sack Elevators
Barrel Elevators
Elevator Spouts
Loading Spouts
Dock Spouts
Chain
Sprockets
Grain Cleaners
Truck Dumps
Wagon Dumps
Truck Hoppers
Power Shovels
Car Pullers
Rope Drives
Gears

Power Transmitting
Machinery



Weller made products are sold on the basis of quality. Installed in your elevator they will help you to operate at full capacity at the lowest cost for upkeep. Frequent shutdowns and waiting for repairs dissipate your profits.

WELLER SPIRAL CONVEYORS



Cold Rolled Steel Sectional Flights. Wear Long. Evenly Balanced. Run True. Interchangeable with All Standard Makes.

We Also Make

Aluminum, Brass, Cast Iron, Copper, Galvanized, Monel Metal and Tinned Spiral and Ribbon Conveyors

Send Us a List of Your Requirements. We Will Quote Prices

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SUPER-CAPACITY
ELEVATOR BUCKETS

Increase the capacity of your Elevator. Perfect discharge at low or high speed. Substantially constructed of heavy sheet steel, riveted at each corner and spot welded on the laps. Reinforced with extra thickness of steel on the back.

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THE GATEWAY TO THE SOUTH AND EAST

Has the "square deal" plugging system for hay.

Has reconsignment and transit privileges and other favorable points which insures most successful handling of grain or hay shipments.



Home of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange

Is the terminal point for 200,000 miles of railways and therefore a convenient shipping point for the country dealer, and local buyers are enabled to distribute all products quickly and to best advantage. Has weighing and inspection service second to none and up-to-date grain and hay merchants constantly safeguarding their patrons' interests.

Those are just a few of the reasons why you should ship your Grain and Hay to Cincinnati. Ship to any of the following responsible grain and hay firms, all members of the

Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange

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MUTUAL COMMISSION COMPANY, Strictly Commission

THE FITZGERALD BROS. CO., Commission Merchants, Receivers and Shippers of Grain and Hay



ANOTHER WEBSTER EQUIPPED TERMINAL GRAIN ELEVATOR

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Elevator, Locust Point, Baltimore, Maryland, Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

Designed by JOHN S. METCALF CO.

Erected by M. A. LONG CO.

Consulting Engineer L. A. STINSON

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At Locust Point, Baltimore, where there has been completed the most modern and one of the largest grain elevators, owned and operated by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the entire elevating, conveying and spouting equipment is of Webster design. It proved to the builders that by specifying Webster equipment they would be assured of a full measure of returns.

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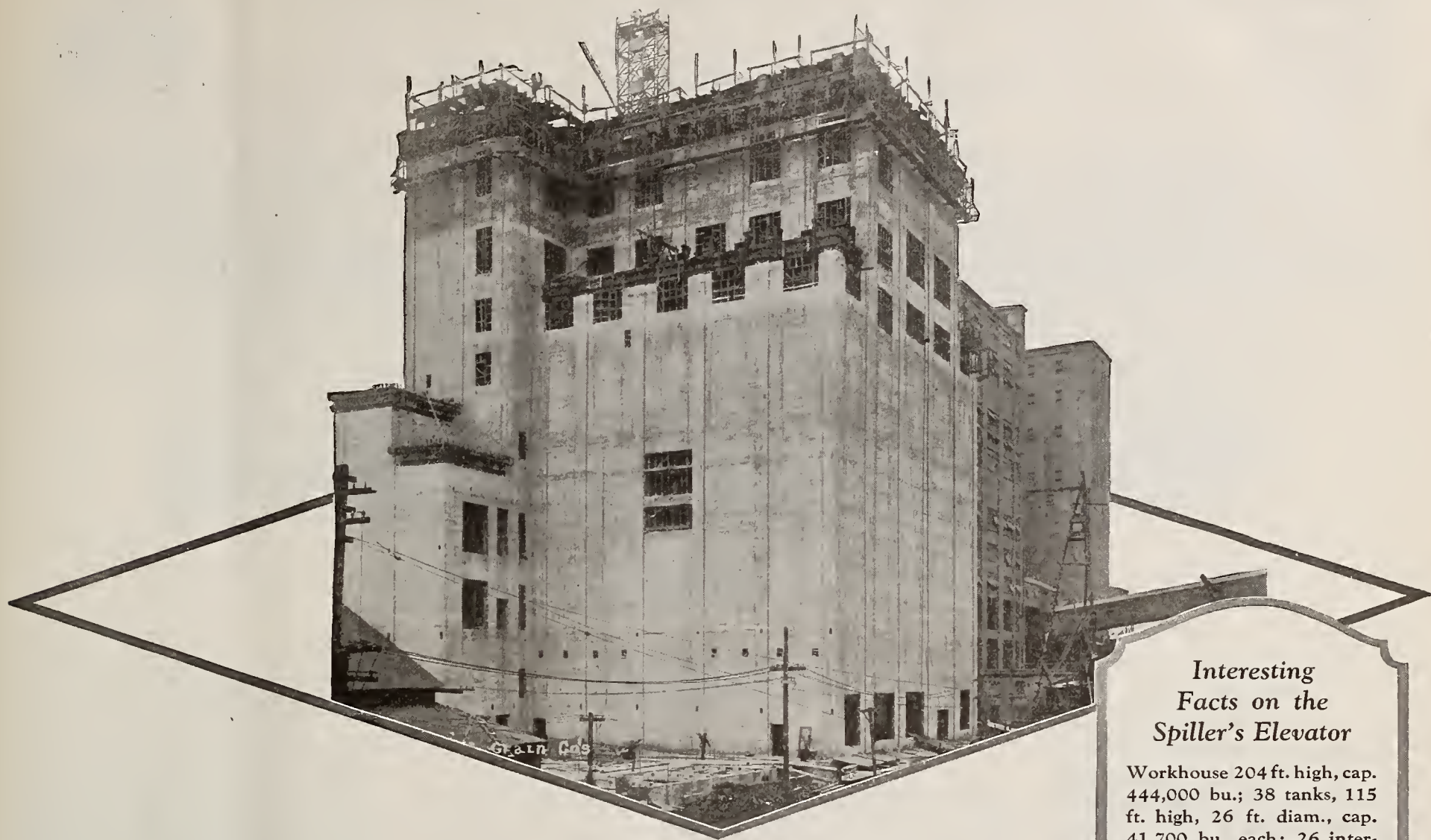
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Marine Legs Dock Spouts
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Facts on the
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Workhouse 204 ft. high, cap. 444,000 bu.; 38 tanks, 115 ft. high, 26 ft. diam., cap. 41,700 bu. each; 26 interspace bins, 10,000 bu. cap. each. Total cap. plant over 2,200,000 bu. The speed with which the Spiller's Elevator was erected is claimed as a world's record for this type of structure.

Great New Canadian Elevator installs Two Miles of Diamond Grain Belts

The last word in grain handling efficiency was wanted—hence the specification of Diamond Belting.

The Spiller's Elevator (Vancouver Terminal Grain Co.), simply follows the lead of other recent gigantic installations.

Actual performance alone counts and the steady, reliable, all-around superiority of Diamond Grain Belt Service has brought striking recognition of its value. Write our nearest Branch office for further information.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY, Inc., Akron, Ohio

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Diamond

Elevator and Conveyor Belts



"Eureka" - "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



NORFOLK MUNICIPAL ELEVATOR, NORFOLK, VA.

Mr. E. J. Martin, Manager

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Said to be the world's fastest working house.

One of the biggest and busiest grain handling plants in the United States. The records of the Port of Norfolk, Va. show that, that city exported an extraordinary large amount of grain. Most, if not all, of it passed through this house and was cleaned by "Eureka" Machines, which have been operating day and night, uninterruptedly. Their work has proven uniformly satisfactory in that export wheat treated by these modern Separators has been raised two grades.

We believe the "Eureka" to be the best machine of its class in the world. Ten years ago we first expressed this conviction. We were strong and sincere in our belief then. Now, it is shared so widely by others that it has virtually become the general consensus of opinion. "Best in its class" is a strong phrase, yet isn't it a fact that you always hear it applied to the "Eureka"?

"Eureka" and "Invincible" Grain Cleaners

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Completed 1914



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Capacity 750,000 Bushels
Completed 1920



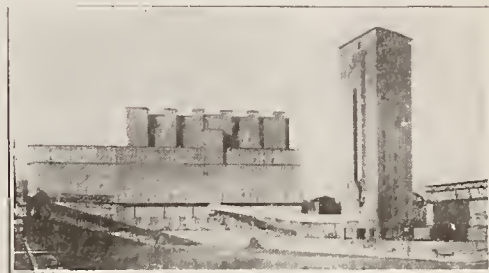
John S. Metcalf Co. Grain Elevator Engineers



Chicago & North Western Railway Elevator
South Chicago, Illinois
Capacity 10,000,000 Bushels
Completed 1920

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Built Elevators
Assure You
Economical Design
First Class Work
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Satisfaction
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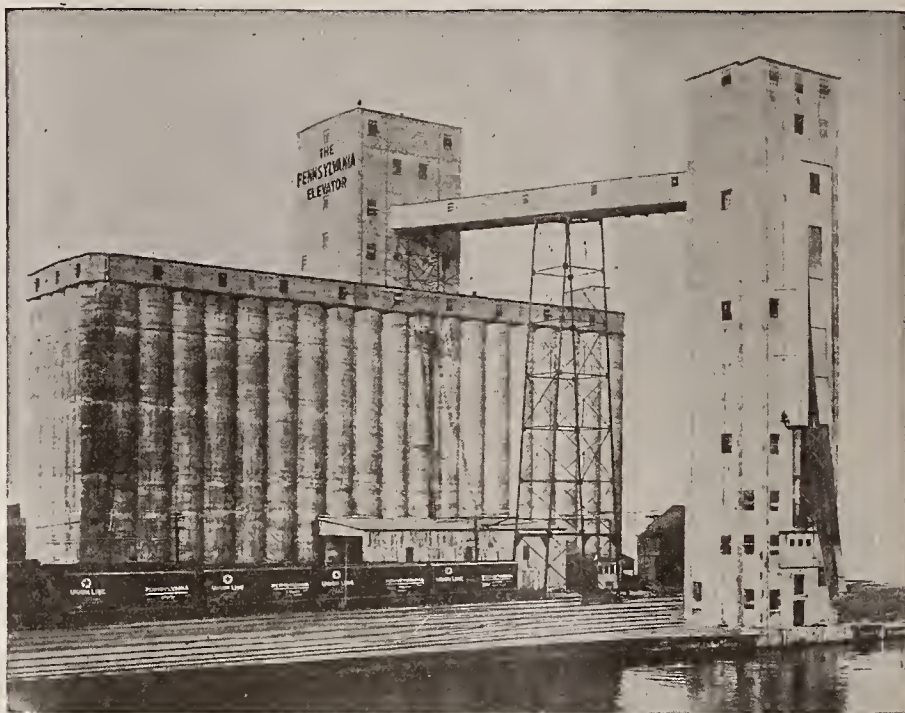
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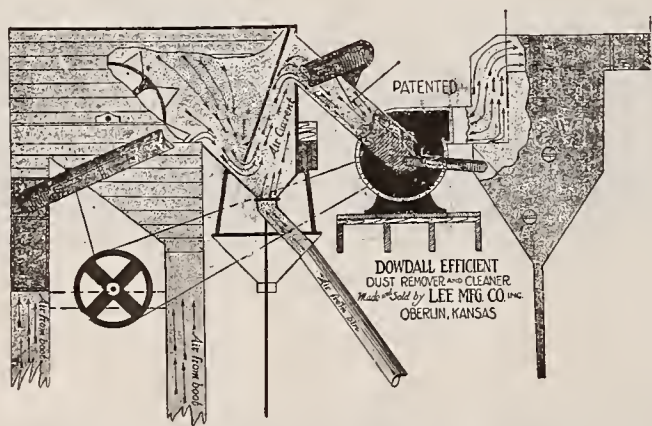
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The Dowdall Grain Separators and Dust Removers

Keeps elevator pit and cupola free from dust and even makes it possible to shovel grain in a car without a dust mask. Improves the condition of damp or dirty grain, lowers the risk of fire, and eliminates the explosion hazard.

Equally efficient in country elevator or large terminal house.

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THE POLK SYSTEM

All-steel machines for all kinds of
CIRCULAR CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

We contract grain storages, water
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Here is a machine you need
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Costs less than building an overhead bin

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Complete facilities for financing and collecting documentary export grain and flour bills. ∴ ∴

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about the condition of that grain in your bins?

Let us equip your storage with a

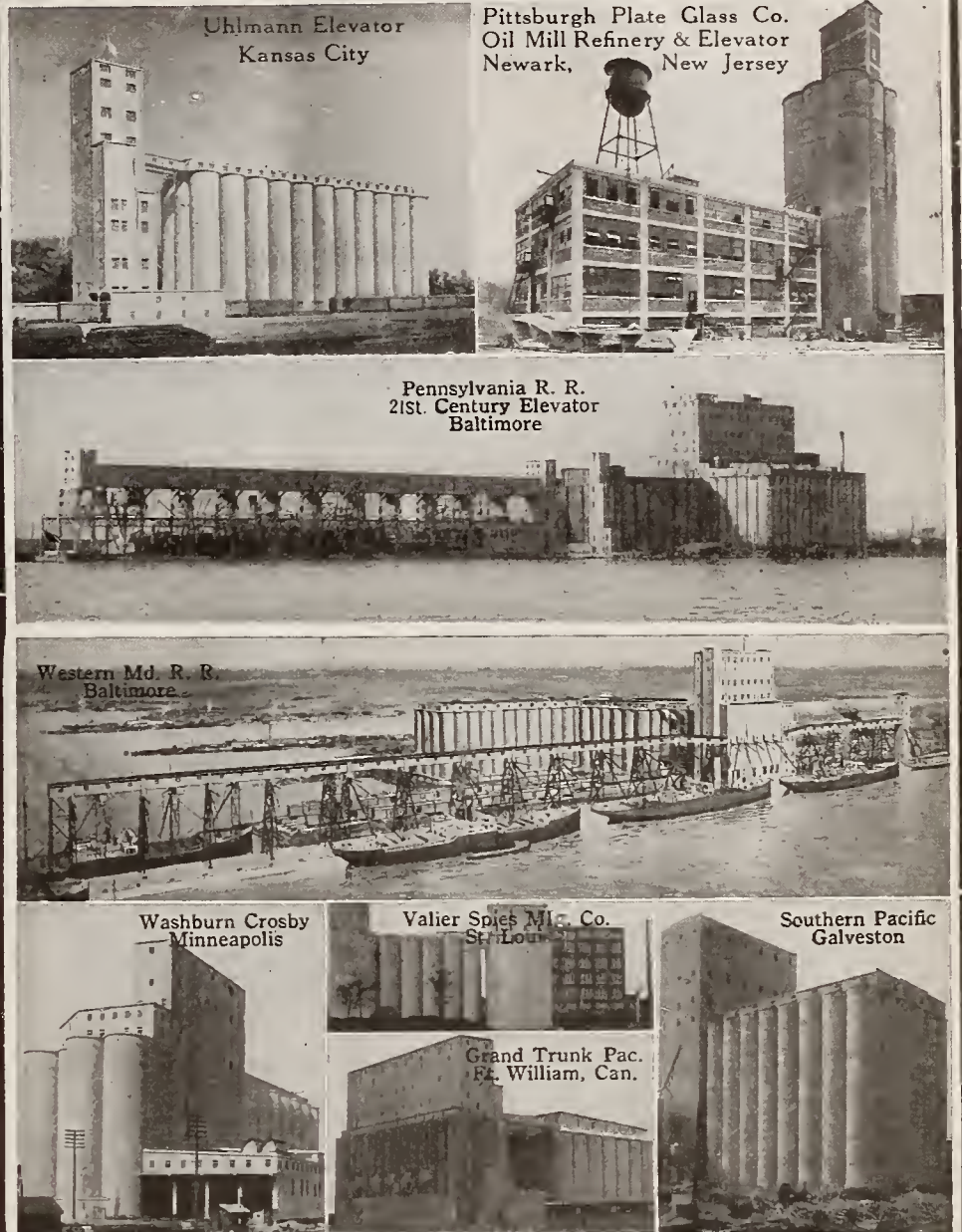
Zeleny Thermometer System

to tell you the exact condition of the grain and cut out the worry

Over 100 Elevators Equipped

Write for Description

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In all parts of the world

*Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.
We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you. Why not now?*

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Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels



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DECATUR, ILL.

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Furnish Plans, Estimates and Build
COUNTRY GRAIN ELEVATORS

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Used everywhere.

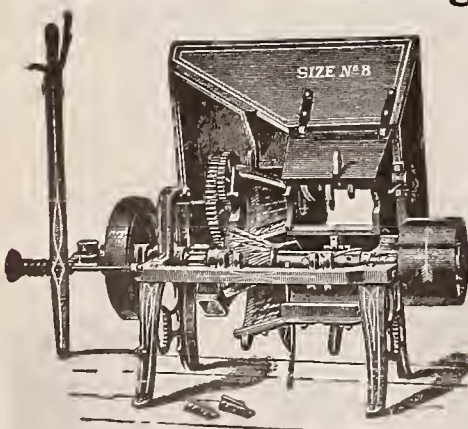
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Mills do this

Because their large capacity,
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Crush and Grind ear corn,
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Reduce the material to any fine-
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11 Sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.

Sold with or without Sacking
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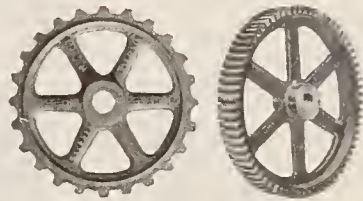
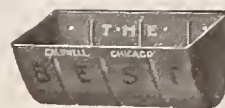
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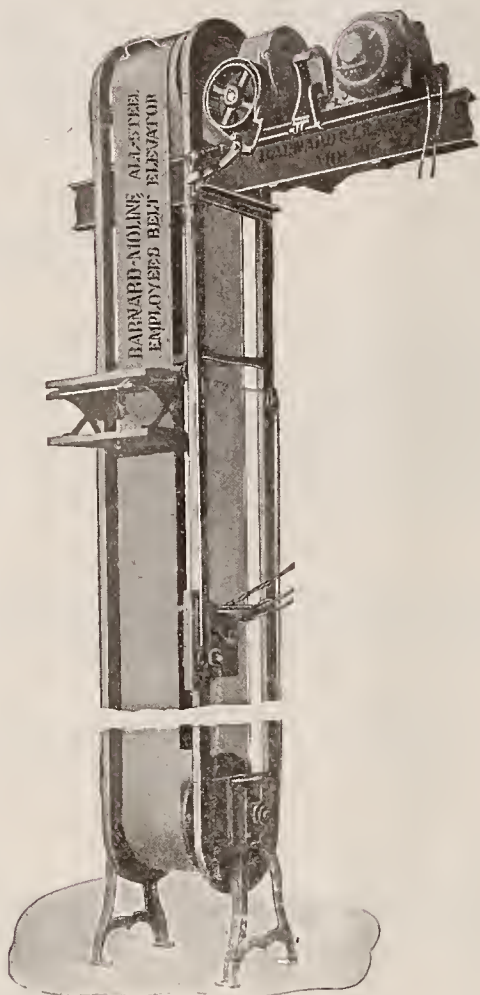


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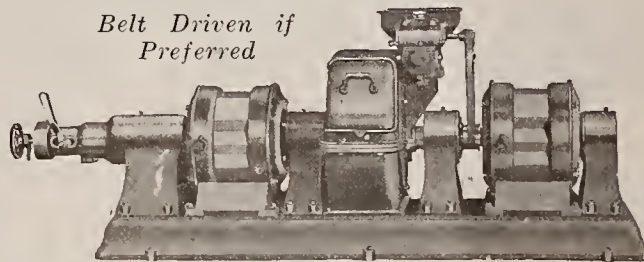
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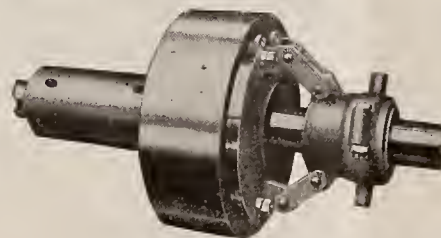
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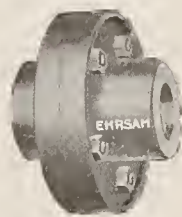
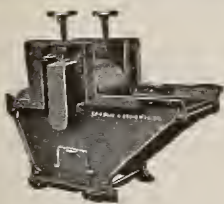
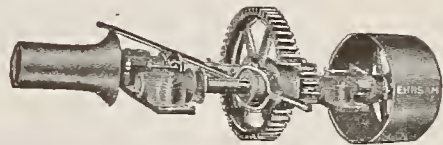
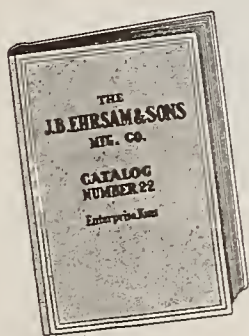
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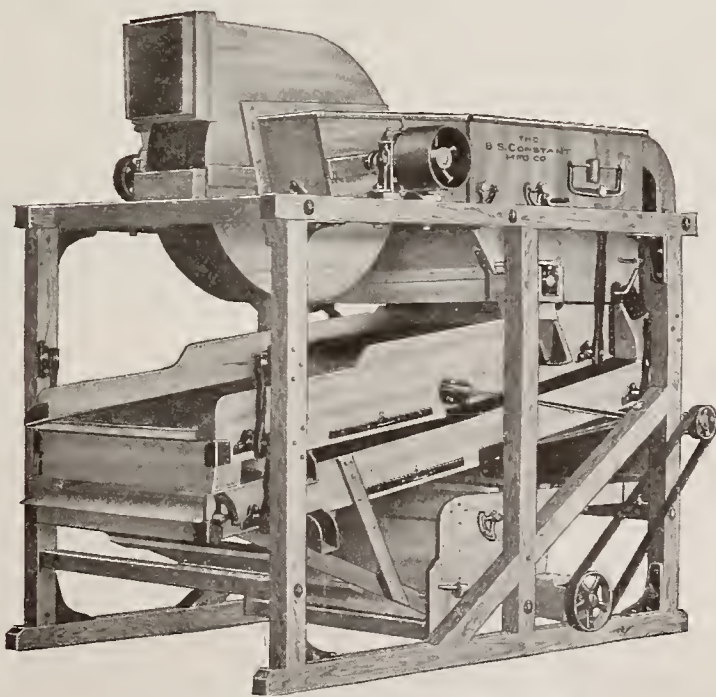
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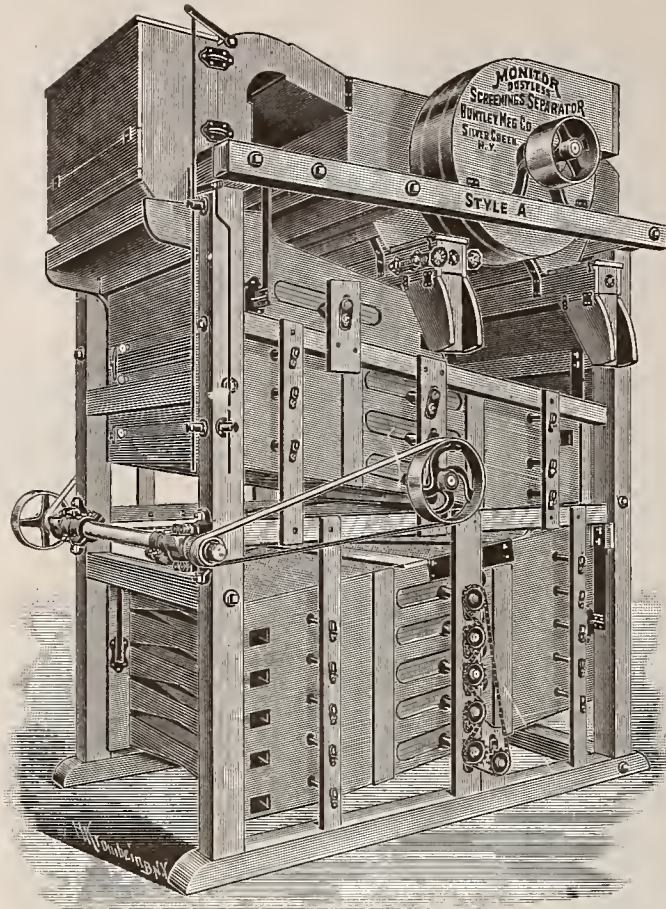


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Established in 1882.



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NO. 11

Another Large Addition to Vancouver's Storage

Harbor Commissioner's Elevator No. 2 Is Excellent Example of Up-to-Date Construction and Introduces New Feature of Cargo Handling Cranes

By WILLIAM GRAY

IT IS practically impossible to conjecture what increases are still to come, but the fact remains that the increases occurring during recent years in Canadian wheat exports have been remarkable. The growth of the Pacific Coast shipping of grain has been the chief factor in bringing about some extensive developments and changes. Elevator capacity was naturally one of the first matters to which those interested in the grain trade in Canada had to turn for consideration, and the port of Vancouver having very rapidly arrived at a hitherto unexpected eminence in the trade, the storage facilities needed careful and quick attention. The growth has consistently progressed and even now the increases in capacity have apparently not ended.

The latest acquisition in the way of grain elevators at Vancouver is No. 2 Elevator of the Harbor Commissioners, which was opened in 1924 and has already handled considerable of the crop of the current year. Considerably more will be transferred before the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes. The elevator in question has increased the storage capacity of the port of Vancouver by some 1,600,000 bushels.

Built to meet the ever increasing demand of the western route for prairie wheat, the new house was designed and erected under the supervision of John S. Metcalf Company, Ltd., well known elevator engineers and includes some radical departures from ordinary terminal design, departures necessitated by space requirements. The Ballantyne Pier, one of the largest on the Pacific Coast and which cost the Canadian Government \$6,000,000, was built prior to the demand for the western grain route and no provision was made to use elevators as an adjunct to the pier.

The site chosen for the new house was close beside the shore end of the aforementioned pier and site restrictions forced certain distinct alterations from the usual plans for elevator construction. To begin with, owing to this fact the track shed was built some 200 feet from the elevator and at right angles to it. It is connected with the receiving house by three underground tunnels. To also economize space, the maximum storage capacity has been developed in a rectangular block of 56 storage bins with a narrow receiving house built on the western face of the bins and a separate narrow shipping house on the northern or water side of

the structure. Further, the structure of the sheds built on the Ballantyne Pier would not carry the loads imposed by a high shipping gallery of the ordinary type, which combined with a wide apron wharf on which cargo cranes of different types were operated, led to a novel solution of the boat loading problem.

Segregation of the dust explosion risk was studied carefully, and in this particular the layout forced by the site restrictions worked to advantage. The track shed with its ever present dust menace is entirely separate from the main building and although the receiving and shipping sheds are built monolithic with the storage house bins, they are walled off from any connection with the stories above and below the bins. Conveyor belts pass

way up the storage bins, which permits garners above and below. Sixteen monitor No. 12 machines, situated in pairs, handle the grain, delivering to eight garners. The cleaner legs each have 20,000 bushels' capacity. All spouting is controlled by spout wheels operated from the scale floor. This also applies to levers which control the spouting from the lower garners to the cleaner leg heads. Thus all the spouting of the plant is manually controlled from one floor without the necessity of irksome delays, or possible error through wrong telephone messages or signals. All phases of this part of the construction were carefully considered and arranged for when the plans were made.

The shipping end of the plant has proved to be efficient as well as somewhat out of the ordinary.

Six legs, each of 15,000 bushels' capacity, handle the grain from the garners; and at present feed the four conveyor belts which run to the Ballantyne Pier, but will in the future also feed the two conveyors to be installed when the jetty under construction now is completed. A unique feature was introduced in regard to the shipping facilities from the pier. Already installed were several cranes, primarily intended for cargo handling. Delivery of grain by these cranes from low galleries is a feature tried out at this plant for the first time. Cranes have, of course, been used elsewhere but



NEW HARBOR COMMISSIONER'S ELEVATOR NO. 2, VANCOUVER, B. C., CANADA

through these walls by means of narrow slots and operatives' passage ways are exceedingly small and protected by self closing doors.

There is no direct connection between the receiving and shipping houses, and the cleaning equipment is entirely apart from all other sections of the plant. Throughout the plant provisions have been made to reduce the floating dust hazard with suction applied to all boots and heads of conveyors, while elevator heads vent directly to the roof. Full bay Fenestra Steel Sash, with large tilting sections, provide light and ventilation throughout the entire plant and a full complement of dust sweeping appliances has been supplied.

Four tracks pass through the shed and are served by three rows of track pits, making 12 in all. These hoppers are drained by three 42-inch conveyors running through tunnels to the receiving house, where the grain is elevated by three legs, each of 20,000 bushels' capacity, to scales of 2,500 bushels' capacity.

The cleaning floor is carried at an elevation half

these were the first to carry wheat to a point directly above the center of the hatch, thereby discharging it with full force of a direct gravity fall and lessening the friction loss usually found in an inclined dock spout. Trimming is accelerated by the force of this 65-foot drop and so successful has been the attempt that the elevator, using two belts, loaded 272,961 bushels into the *S. S. Westmar* in 10 hours and 50 minutes. This method also permits of great flexibility in that two spouts can be combined on one operation by fixing the cranes at an angle, thus loading into one hatch 35,000 bushels per hour from two conveyors.

Throughout the plant the latest mechanical and electrical equipment and devices have been used, including roller bearings for all shafting and belt rollers, Alemite Lubrication, double helical reduction gears on elevator heads and ball bearings on cleaner fan shafts.

The general contractors for the Harbor Commissioners were The Northern Construction Company and J. W. Stewart. Transmission and con-

veyor machinery throughout the plant was supplied by the Webster Inglis Company with the exception of the conveyors which were installed by Mussels, Ltd. The Monitor Cleaning Machine Company, of Tillsonburg, Canada, built and installed the cleaning machinery, with the exception of the Carter Disc machines, which were obtained from the Strong Scott Manufacturing Company. The series of large scales which are installed throughout the plant are ample for the needs.

Methods and equipment used for conveying necessarily constitute a very important item in elevator construction and operation. Since this kind of machinery is necessary in any grain plant and is needed on a larger scale in proportion to increas-

(White Russian) and a Swedish importation, the Victory, and Minota X White Tartar, respectively, which have shown exceptional promise in their resisting power for the past few years at stations in Minnesota.

The Richland (Iowa 105) and the White Tartar varieties, which during the tests at 24 stations during 1923 showed only a trace of infection, and less than 1 per cent infection last year, are also included in the present tests. A new variety, the Heigira Rustproof, introduced from South Africa a few years ago, showed equally good resistance and will be tried further at the 51 stations this year.

MICHIGAN ELEVATOR HANDLES MISCELLANY

By C. HYDE

Established a good many years ago, the Trefry Elevator, situated in the small town of Rives Junction, Mich., has kept apace with the times, and has maintained a good business for years. It is still one of the busy spots in the town and serves its station in such a way as to afford a consistently steady stream of product passing through the plant. It is located on the right of way of the Michigan Central Railroad and is well equipped for handling both incoming and outgoing grain.

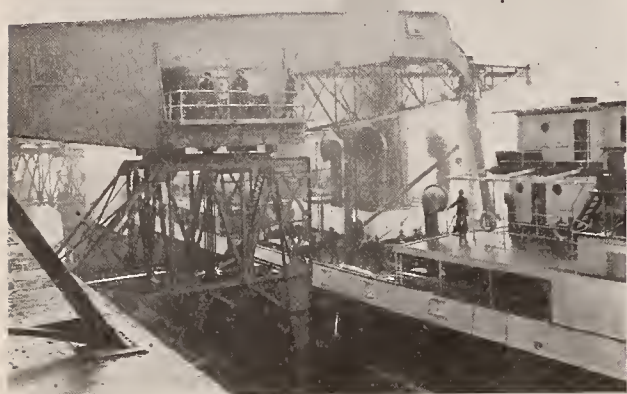
The elevator building, as will be seen in the picture, is two stories in height and of frame construc-

effort to meet the situation, the Ministry of Agriculture in Paris has offered yet one more plan for consideration before the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

The plan calls for a comprehensive system of wheat control by the Government. First, a census would be taken of all wheat stocks in France, and power to requisition wheat in case of inexact or fraudulent declarations by the holders, would be authorized. The part of the proposal which has met with opposition from the Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, however, is the demand for credit of 100,000,000 francs in addition to the 50,000,000 granted by the Parliament at the end of 1924, for the purchase of wheat which will be dumped on the market at a loss in an effort to keep down the local price level.

The closing of bakeries one day a week, the prohibition of the use of wheat flour for pastry making, and an ordering of the use of stale bread are some of the details included in the measure submitted. Another rider clause would require a raising of the percentage of substitutes to be put into flour from 8 to 12 per cent. Certain representative members of Parliament sharply criticize the project in general and in detail, saying that of all times to introduce demoralizing Government interference, the present time is the poorest, for it is now that wheat planting should receive every just encouragement.

Absolving the French farmers and wheat mer-



CRANE SET AT RIGHT ANGLES DISCHARGES DIRECT TO HOLD

ing size of the elevator unit, the efficiency of such machinery plays a very important part in determining the cost of running the plant. It is therefore of more than usual interest to note the way in which the crane is being used at the new Vancouver elevator. As indicated in the accompanying illustration, the crane is set at right angles, so that the grain is discharged direct into the hold, eliminating considerable trimming.

A plan of the general lay-out is also given in this column, showing in some detail how the facilities for loading and unloading are worked out. It will be noted that the track space provided is

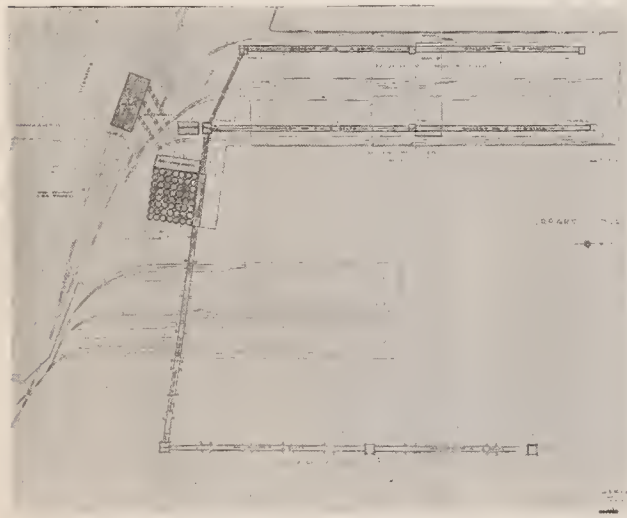


DIAGRAM SHOWING LAY-OUT AND TRACK FACILITIES

ample and that insofar as water transportation is concerned, there is unusually good arrangement in the case of this plant.

PLAN TESTS TO PROTECT OATS AGAINST RUST

The expansion from 24 stations co-operating last year to a total of 51 stations in this country and Canada indicates the determined effort being made to fortify the oat crop against the losses from black stem rust by the development of resistant varieties. Two years' efforts in this direction, involving breeding new varieties and considerable experiment by the Department of Agriculture, have produced worth while results. Sixteen varieties were sent the 51 stations for testing this spring, and included among these 16 were two selections, Minn. 686 and 687, developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station from crosses between White Tartar



THE TREFRY ELEVATOR, RIVES JUNCTION, MICH.

tion. The storage capacity is 15,000 bushels, which is provided by 11 bins. The receiving capacity is 500 bushels per hour and the shipping capacity is the same. There are two Monitor Grain Cleaners of capacity of 500 bushels per hour. The machinery also includes a Hutchinson Corn Sheller that can handle 100 bushels an hour.

The capacity of the Dreadnaught Attrition Mill is two tons per hour. The owners have an electric plant for power and lighting, and the five motors in use have an aggregate of 65 horsepower. A belt drive is used, and no conveyors. There are five scales, two of which are hopper scales and three of the platform type. While the elevator is one of long standing, additions to its equipment have been made from time to time, thus keeping it in excellent mechanical shape.

Products handled at the Trefry Elevator include wheat, rye, corn, beans, feed and flour, and the approximate annual volume of grain handled is 35,000 bushels.

FRENCH DIVIDED ON WHEAT CONTROL ACT

Shortages in the last French crop and the very active dealings in all the major wheat markets of the world have created another disturbance in the foodstuffs markets throughout France. Bread prices going up seems to be the signal for Governmental attack on the wheat problem and the general marketing system that is involved, so in an

chants from any charge of unreasonableness, is their open support of any provisions in this or other plans which honestly looks toward the better utilization of bread grains.

But dealers in wheat, and producers alike feel that interference on the part of Parliament to remedy what is, when viewed in perspective, only a passing crisis, would be decidedly unfortunate and untimely. Their views will very likely be clearly reflected when the vote on the proposal is counted.

HOW TO PREVENT INSECT ATTACK

By accident, so a Berkeley, Calif., bulletin says, a remedy to prevent insect attack on stored grain has been discovered, which has the special advantage of low cost and effectiveness in one treatment. Copper carbonate dust is the agent found to successfully combat bunt or stinking smut, and is held to be very valuable for seed grain because in removing blights, it does not injure the seed, and fosters early and vigorous germination.

The injurious effect of copper carbonate dust on weevils appears first in their retarded movements. The insects become less and less active until death ensues. No weevil lives longer than six days after having come in thorough contact with this dust. The very evident distress of the insect in contact with the dust apparently causes a cessation of all feeding and reproductive activities. The beetles

are naturally more active in their behavior and all die by the end of the eighth day of confinement in contact with the copper carbonate dust.

As there are now a number of effective dusting machines for automatically treating seed as it comes from the cleaner and grader, the labor cost, a large item in the application of the liquid insecticides, is greatly reduced. Furthermore, a great advantage is secured by treatment of the seed in the slack season following the harvest, thus avoiding a loss of more valuable time at the important seeding period. This procedure is possible with copper-carbonate-dusted seed because of two effects of the chemical dust. First, copper carbonate does not in any way injure stored grain regardless of the length of time stored; and, second, insect attacks are prevented.

Full instruction for the use of insecticide is given in Circular No. 282 of the Berkeley, Calif., Experiment Station.

FIRE DESTROYS TWO LARGE CHICAGO ELEVATORS

What was said by the local fire department to be the worst grain elevator fire in Chicago in over 20 years occurred the morning of April 23. The fire was under control at 3:30 in the morning, after a strenuous battle by the city firemen, and the total loss was then estimated at \$2,250,000. The elevators were two of the oldest wooden ones in the city, and one of them was owned by the Elbridge G. Keith Estate while the other was the plant known as Rock Island "A". Both were under lease to the Grain Marketing Company.

A 4-11 alarm, followed by seven special calls, brought out every available piece of apparatus, including 44 engines, four hook and ladder trucks, three fire boats, three fire squads, and other miscellaneous equipment. Each of the destroyed elevators covered half an acre and was about 150 feet in height. Through prompt attention and strenuous labor the firemen succeeded in preventing what at first looked to be the assured destruction of many blocks of other buildings in the same

who stated that he saw a small flame at the top of one of the elevators, but that before he could complete the job of turning in the alarm, flames had penetrated the roof. Since the elevators seemed doomed at a very early point in the proceedings, the firemen devoted the major part of their time and energy to their efforts to save the surrounding buildings and prevent spread to adjacent property. At some points it was dangerous to get within three blocks of the blaze on account of falling debris. On account of the excessive heat the work of the fire fighters was hampered and they were compelled to stay at least 150 feet away from the buildings.

Early during the fight, the roofs of the elevators caved in, and the walls started to follow suit with a roar. Grain slowly streamed into the river and yards surrounding. Fire Chief Seyferlich declared it to be the most spectacular elevator fire he had ever witnessed, and some of the older men in the city's service said that the blaze was the worst elevator fire since the late 90's, when the Northwestern Railroad Elevator, on the river front, burned with the loss of several lives.

Both elevators had a capacity of something more than 2,000,000 bushels and were filled to capacity,

according to Emanuel F. Rosenbaum, president of the Grain Marketing Company, and the grain in them was principally corn and oats, about half and half. At present prices the value of the contents would have been approximately \$1,500,000, and it would probably cost a like amount to replace the elevators. As they stood, the plants were valued at about \$750,000 and the losses are said to have been adequately covered by insurance.

While it is true that a veritable rain of burning embers and good sized blazing boards fell over an area extending almost 10 blocks in every direction, and grave fears were had for all structures round about, the fact remains that the only serious damage resulting from the fire was to the two elevators. Families living in cottages nearby fled among the large lumber, grain and coal plants while the firemen fought to check any further advance of the fire. Sixty of the firemen narrowly escaped death when one of the towering walls on the north side of one of the elevators collapsed after burning an hour, thus precipitating a vast quantity of grain into the river. The Chicago newspapers estimated that about 50,000 people turned out in the early morning hours to watch the fascinating sight of the big fire.

Elevator Regulation by the Exchanges

Second Installment of Methods of Maintaining Standards for Transactions in the Terminal Markets and an Outline of Their Variations

By H. A. HARING

COMMODITIES OF THE EXCHANGES

It is interesting to scan the lists of commodities that are traded on the 10 chief exchanges. Most of these are stored in elevators, and all of them in warehouses of one type or another. They are these:

Baltimore: Grains, Clover seed, hay and straw, millfeed, flour, grain products.

Chicago: Grain, flour, provisions, liquors, lumber, grass and flaxseed, hides, hay, hops, cotton seed oil and similar products.

Cincinnati: Grain, hay, feed, straw.

Duluth: Grain, flaxseed, millstuffs.

St. Louis: Grain, flour, provisions, seeds, castor beans, hay and straw.

On all the exchanges reports are required of their "regular" elevators. These are daily, weekly, monthly and annual. Their principal differences lie in the completeness of detail demanded. The weekly report form, as an illustration, as used at Duluth shows 20 grades for wheat, four for flaxseed, and one each for corn, oats, barley and rye. The form used at Milwaukee has a single heading only for wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, although it is permissible for the elevatorman to sub-divide these grains in the report. At St. Louis, however, the Merchants Exchange has a most elaborate form of weekly report which contains ruled spaces for 82 grades of wheat, 22 of corn, 32 of oats, five of rye, and seven of barley.

INSURANCE

The risks of fire, explosion and tornado, with terminal elevators, are the risks of the owner of the grain. Under ordinary circumstances the elevator is nowhere liable for loss from these causes. In Baltimore and Milwaukee, by the exchange rules, the elevatorman undertakes to secure coverage against these risks for account of the owner of the grain, and his neglect to do so would, by inference, lay liability upon the elevator. At Kansas City, the "regular" elevator specifically becomes insurer for full value of the grain "whenever it shall appear that insurance in a board company cannot be obtained on the contents."

The matter of insurance of grain for "regular" elevators is less a matter of disagreement between elevatorman and owner than it is between buyer and seller. In a general way, the insurance follows the grain,—a reasonable provision. Insurance, on that account, is not so vital a concern of the elevatorman as with country elevators where, as a general principle, the elevatorman is obliged to secure coverage.

At New York, under the special arrangement with the trunk-line railroads which permits them to store grain in cars (on track or afloat), in barges or floating elevators, or in elevators, issuing a special form of receipt which does not specify location of the grain, the railroads undertake to cover all grain at all times with insurance. The premium is charged against the grain. It would obviously be impossible for the owner to secure coverage for grain whose location he could not possibly describe.

FREE TIME

Deliveries of warehoused grain must carry to the new owner assurance that for a reasonable time the grain may remain undisturbed in the elevator. It



LAST STAGES OF FIRE WHICH DESTROYED TWO OF GRAIN MARKETING COMPANY'S ELEVATORS IN CHICAGO

district. Water pressure was low for more than an hour, and in addition there were no water plugs in the triangular site occupied by the elevators. In fact, the nearest water plugs were on Halsted Street, more than a block away, and most of the engines were forced to park near the river and draw water from it.

Three engines became mired in the river's mud, and all of this took time and allowed the fire to make extra headway at the outset. The fire was discovered by the bridgetender at Halsted Street,

Kansas City: Grain, flour, hay, grain products, seeds.

Milwaukee: Grain, flaxseed, flour, provisions, dried peas and beans, grass and Clover seed, grain products, millfeed, wool, hay.

Minneapolis: Grain, flax, mill products, hay, flour, linseed oil and cake.

New York: Grain, flour, grain products, provisions and lard, cottonseed and linseed oil, vegetable oils, waxes and fats, animal oils and fats, petroleum and its products, butter and cheese, hay and straw, hops, naval stores, seeds, distilled spirits.

Philadelphia: Grain, flour, feedstuffs, hay and straw, provisions, seeds.

is customary, further, for the seller to prepay the storage charges for this period, three to 10 days. These days, accordingly, have come to be known as the "free time," corresponding, in the beginning, to the similar days of "free time," when grain is received into store. Custom permits, on most if not all the exchanges, for the seller to credit the accrued charges for the period of "free time" against the price of grain, this credit being also shown on the delivery notice. In this manner, the storage is not actually paid but is deducted in the settlement. Proportioned to the cost of the grain, these storage charges for a few days are inconsiderable, and both buyer and seller are satisfied thus to adjust the account, which in the end makes no difference to either of them. This manner of deferring the actual payment to the elevatorman is to him also agreeable, because it avoids the possibility of complicating the passing of title. Buyer and seller, in this manner, tacitly agree that the charges shall follow the goods, regardless of changed ownership. The law takes cognizance of accepted customs of the trade, and in this particular, there has been built a uniformity of practice which constitutes almost a law of itself.

Storage in terminal elevators, at exchange cities, regardless of the provisions of the Warehouse Receipts Act, is getting more and more into the position of fire insurance protection: it applies to the grain, being paid by the successive owners "as their interests may appear." Each owner makes settlement with the next on an approved basis, as shown by the "storage charges stamp" on the face of the receipt. Payment to the warehouseman is made by the final owner, in whose possession rests the

cumulated allowances from previous holders for their proportion of the charges.

A few of the rules as to "free time" on deliveries over the exchanges are, at first reading, puzzling if not ambiguous. The rules at Chicago and Duluth illustrate this statement, the confusion having arisen from combining into one sentence two rules. Originally the seller paid the warehouse for the "free time." Later he was permitted in his settlement with the buyer to make allowance for the "free time" rather than actually to settle this account with the elevatorman.

The "free time" allowances at the exchanges for deliveries by "regular" warehouse receipts are:

- Baltimore:** Three days' free time, including day of delivery. For hay and straw, it is two days.
- Chicago:** Five days' free time from date of delivery.
- Duluth:** Ten days' free time from date of delivery.
- Kansas City:** Six calendar days of free time after date of delivery.
- Milwaukee:** Five days' free time from date of delivery.
- Minneapolis:** Five days' free time not including day of delivery.
- New York:** "The day of sale and the three following work days, without regard to weather, shall be free of storage to buyer."
- Philadelphia:** Five days' free time including the day of tender.
- St. Louis:** Five days' free time from day of delivery; for grain in sacks this is three days.

FEES CHARGED AT TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For "regular" elevators, the following table gives the elevator charge for the initial storage period (including handling in and out), the number of days of free time included in this initial charge, and the rate per day for each day thereafter.

CHARGES AT "REGULAR" ELEVATORS

City	First Storage Charge. (receiving into store, discharging and storage for initial period); rates are in cents per bushels.	Number of days' storage included in first period charges known as "free storage period".	Charge per bushel per day for subsequent days; rates are in cents per bushels.
Baltimore	1, if received ex-cars 2, if received ex-ship	20 at tidewater elevators; 10 at up-town elevators.	1/25
Chicago	1 1/4	10	1/20
Duluth	1 1/2	15	1/30
Kansas City	3/4	10	1/30
Milwaukee	1, oats 1 1/4, other grain	10	1/20 in concrete warehouses; 1/25 in wooden warehouses.
(All Milwaukee rates include insurance).			
Minneapolis	1 1/2	15	1/30
New York	7/8 to 1 1/2	10	1/25
Philadelphia	1	20	1/25 for export; 1/25 1/4 each 10 days for domestic.
St. Louis	1	10	

TABLE OF ELEVATOR INSPECTION FEES

City	Railroad car to elevator, "in" inspection.	Elevator to railroad car, "out" inspection.	Vessel to elevator, "in" inspection, per 1,000 bushels.	Elevator to vessel, "out" inspection, per 1,000 bushels.
Baltimore	55c per 1,000 bu.	35c per 1,000 bu.	55c	35c
Chicago	75c per car without moisture test. \$1 per car with moisture test.	75c per car without moisture test. \$1 per car with moisture test.	50c without moisture test. 75c with moisture test.	50c without moisture test. 75c with moisture test.
Duluth	\$1 per car for all but corn and flaxseed, which are \$1.25.	\$1 per car for all but corn and flaxseed, which are \$1.25.		\$1 for all but corn, and flaxseed which are \$1.25.
Milwaukee	75c per car without moisture test. \$1 per car with moisture test.	50c per car without moisture test. 75c per car with moisture test.		40c without moisture test. 50c with moisture test.
Minneapolis	\$1 per car for all but corn and flaxseed which are \$1.25.	\$1 per car for all but corn and flaxseed which are \$1.25.		75c.
New York	75c	75c	75c	
St. Louis	\$1.	\$1	\$1	\$1

CHARGES MADE AT ELEVATORS FOR WEIGHING

City	Car to elevator, weighing "in".	Elevator to car, weighing "out".	Vessel to elevator, weighing "in", per 1,000 bu.	Elevator to vessel, weighing "out", per 1,000 bu.
Baltimore	55c per 1,000 bu.	35c per 1,000 bu.	55c	25c
Chicago	80c per car.	70c per car.	25c	25c
Duluth	\$1 per car.	\$1 per car.		\$1
Milwaukee	\$1 per car.	50c per car.	20c	10c, but 20c per 1,000 bu. if less than 5,000 bu.
Minneapolis	\$1 per car.	\$1 per car.		
New York	\$1 per car.		50c	50c
St. Louis	\$1 per car.	50c per car.	\$1	\$1

ELSIE ELEVATOR HAS TEN BROTHERS

Along the edge of the grain belt, in western Nebraska and eastern Colorado, is a chain of elevators that has an enviable record for consistent growth since the time the owner began operations 27 years ago. The newly elected president of the Denver Grain Exchange Association, O. M. Kellogg, is head of the O. M. Kellogg Grain Company, of Denver, Colo., which with its subsidiaries, runs elevators at the 11 different points. At Benkelman, and Doane, Neb., are the Independent Elevators, which are subsidiaries of the O. M. Kellogg Grain Company, as are the two plants at Madrid, Neb., and Roggen, Colo., managed by the Farmers & Producers Elevator Company.

At Elsie, Neb., is a plant which may be taken as typical of the storage service equipment maintained by Mr. Kellogg, throughout the rich grain sections served by his company. Many plants with larger ground dimensions, have less capacity than the O. M. Kellogg Grain Company unit at Elsie, but owing to the elevator head height, there is a 40,000 bushels storage space although the base dimensions are 28x28 feet. The building is of cribbed construction and contains 12 bins. One Clipper Grain Cleaner has so far served economically for the incoming grain which can be received at the rate of 2,200 bushels per hour.

Central power station service is used for both lighting and driving. The elevator's three motor units, direct-driven, are of 10, 5 and 2 1/2 horsepower. As insurance against receiving delay in handling the corn and wheat, a truck dump is installed. A 10-ton truck scale and a 10-bushel automatic scale are also parts of the receiving equipment. A 14x26 feet driveway is provided, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad connection takes care of the other end of the transportation requirements of the elevator.

In a building separate from the elevator, the local office of the O. M. Kellogg Grain Company is housed. This building is 14x20 feet, ground measurement.

The Elsie, Neb., plant is one of the later acquisitions of the Denver firm, and serves a territory part of which was a prairie wilderness back in 1890 when O. M. Kellogg settled in western Nebraska at Stratton. Eight years later when Mr. Kellogg had just come of age, he and his uncle formed what was then known as the Kellogg Grain Company, but in another eight years, O. M. Kellogg had bought out his uncle's interest and established the company which is now operating. The full credit which is due O. M. Kellogg for his work of forming and making grow a profitable system of elevators, is sometimes withheld from him on the ground that for three generations before him, his family was engaged in buying and selling grain. Some of the keenness and acumen needed in progressive elevator management Mr. Kellogg must have inherited, but that might have been offset by another thing: It often happens that when a family has stayed in one profession or work for many years, by the time the fourth generation starts in, a deterioration in ability is noticed; prolonged success sometimes makes for sluggishness in the stock. No such thing has happened in the Kellogg family. Square dealing, combined with the necessary shrewdness an elevator man must have, is now more than ever recognized as a Kellogg characteristic, since the O. M. Kellogg Grain Company is becoming more widely known throughout the states in which it now operates so successfully.

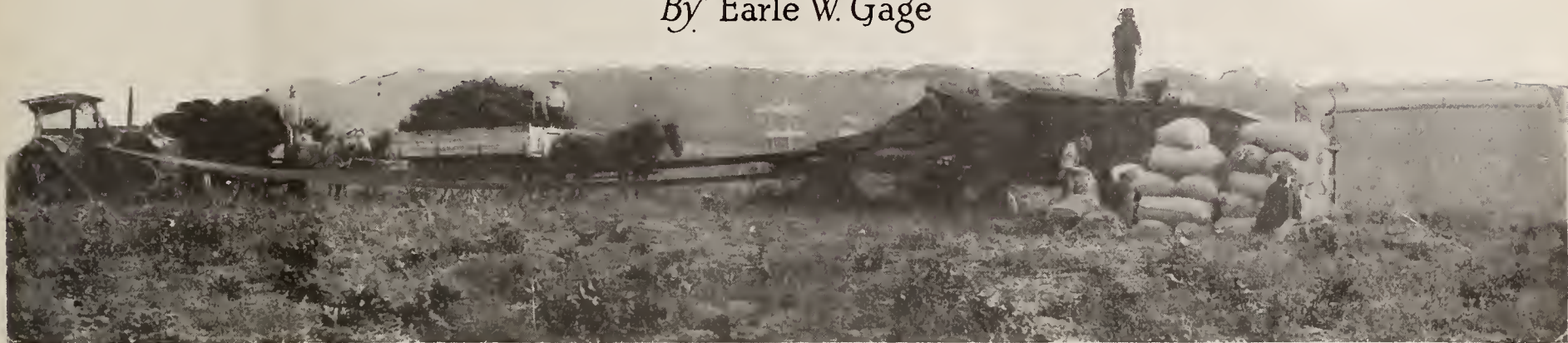
ITALIAN IMPORTS OF WHEAT

Italy continues to import wheat at a rate of slightly over 9,500,000 bushels a month, says the Office of the Commercial Attache at Rome, and prospects are that she will do so for the balance of the crop year.

Domestic wheat is scarce, as the supply practically is either exhausted or in the hands of millers.

SEED INDEPENDENCE *for* AMERICA

By Earle W. Gage



IF THE American farmer seeds just a normal crop this spring, he will need 7,000,000 tons of seed. This computation takes no account of the thousands of tons of seed potatoes, seed sugar canes, and other bulky planting stocks seeded each spring in prospect of a bountiful harvest. The fact that the greater portion of this enormous seed supply is American-grown, whereas, only a few years ago the major portion of the potential seed required for farm and garden, both food and flower-producing, were grown in Europe, means that in the short span of a dozen years or so, American farmers have made themselves independent of alien-grown seed. In the past decade our American seed-growing industry has developed from infancy to manhood, and its present magnitude is of vast proportions, compassing every state in the union.

Europe, because of cheap labor conditions, and generations of experienced commercial seedsmen, held the world's seed supply in its hand until the American farmer, during the war, awoke to the fact that he was at the mercy of foreigners for the most essential seeds. Facing a demoralized foreign industry, caused by the war, our farmers turned their attention to the creation of an all-American seed industry, and have introduced labor-saving machinery and modern methods into the production of seeds of our essential crops, so that they can today not only compete with any foreign land, but surpass them in commercial production, both in quantity and quality, under most economic conditions.

Today the United States may justly boast of the world's largest specialized commercial seed-growing industry. The important commercial seed-growing

tain section, because of climate and soil conditions, is selected for the production of certain seed varieties.

No country in the world presents so wide a variety of climatic and soil conditions as does the United States. This assures the successful pro-

be unfavorable. Therefore, climate is the most essential factor in seed growing, and since California possesses this rare combination, she has become our leading seed growing state. Whereas, only a few years ago there were but scattered and small sections devoted to experimental seed grow-



HARVESTING TIMOTHY GRASS SEED

duction of any food seed crop that our farmers may set out to produce in commercial quantities. Modern mechanical and highly cultured methods have entirely done away with the former ghost of cheap antique methods in foreign lands. No seedsman in

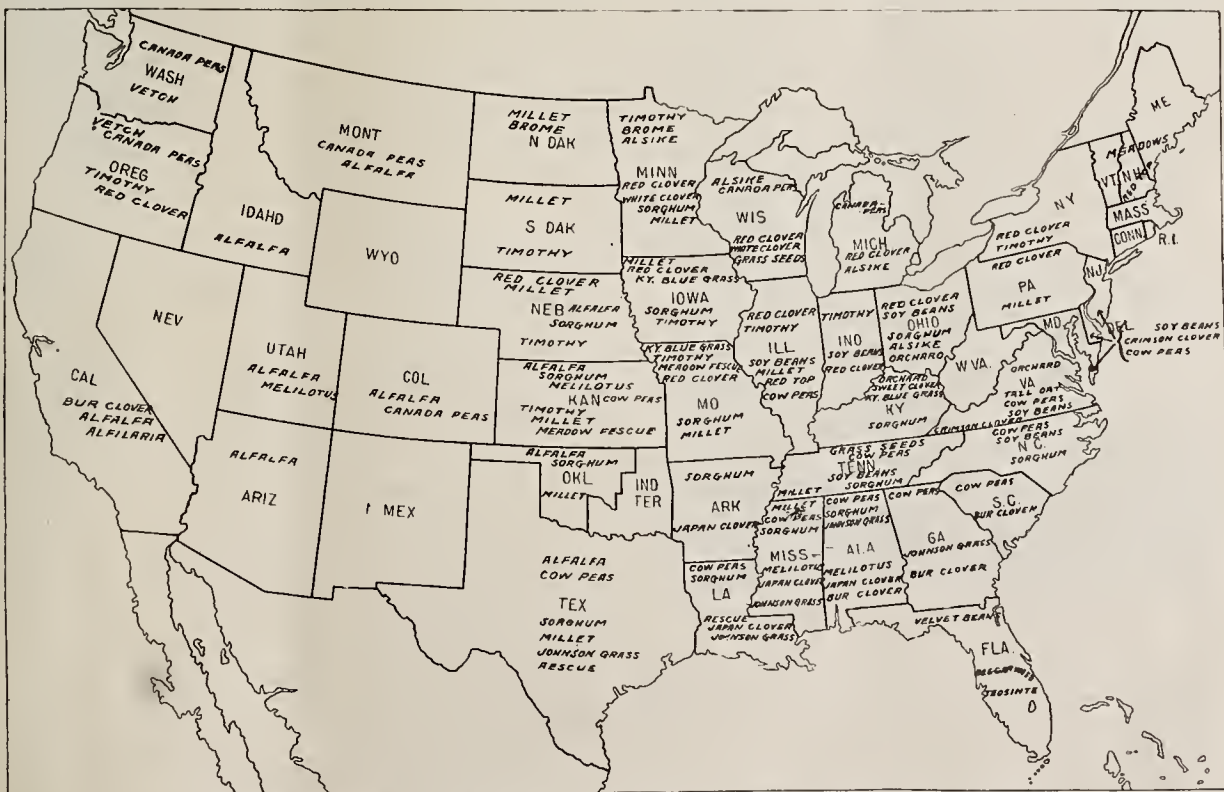
ing in California, the present acreage is more than 25,000 acres, devoted to such crops as carrot, onion, lettuce, radish, spinach, tomatoes, cabbage, etc. Grown on a smaller scale are parsnip, endive, beet, salsify, chicory, mustard and celery.

These seeds are produced in a maximum of sunshine and matured without rain, and in the majority of cases without the aid of irrigation. The sunshine of the harvest season permits natural drying in an atmosphere free from dampness. Thus, California seedsmen are saved the enormous expense which characterizes European seed curing, demanding long seed curing sheds and miles of barns. California performs this work out-of-doors, under a favorable temperature and dependable sun.

For more than 500 miles south of San Francisco lie fertile valley regions generally accepted as the most fertile and natural seed-growing territory in the world. Here the climate is wonderfully equable and full of comfort for plant life. It surpasses the famous Riviera, in being more radiant, genial, equable and rejuvenating, with far less atmospheric disturbances and variations of temperature, thus being ideal for the production of both flower and vegetable seeds in commercial quantities.

The crop is usually grown for seed purposes, and the cultivation is therefore performed with a view of conservation of moisture at the roots, thus maintaining a steady yet not woody or luxuriant growth. Take carrot, radish and beet seed growing, for example. These seeds are produced in enormous quantities, and much vitality is shown, which means that growers must not permit, especially in the case of root crops, the tops to develop with great luxuriance at the expense of the roots. This would result in top-growing generations to follow, possessed of comparatively weak stock vitality.

There are some 20 counties in California where seed farms or ranches may be found producing seeds in commercial quantities. Certain valley sec-



PRINCIPAL GRASS AND FORAGE SEED GROWING SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

sections of the country are well defined. California, for example, is pre-eminently a state of vegetable and flower-seed production, and only in scattered sections west of the 100th meridian is Alfalfa seed produced on a commercial scale. Climate in both instances is largely accountable. Thus, a cer-

the world can now compete successfully with American growers.

Climate and a fertile soil make the Golden State a leader. Both flower and vegetable seed crops are easily affected by changing weather, injured by dampness and difficult to save if the weather

tions lead in the industry located between San Francisco and Santa Barbara, along the coast. The original home of the industry is the famous San Clara Valley, near San Jose, extending to the outstretched valleys of San Juan and Hollister. The coast range shuts the sea away from this section, though the climate is greatly modified in the proximity of the sea, blended with the coast air and the warmer and drier atmosphere of the interior. It makes an ideal seed growing territory.

Since soils play so important a role in seed production, seed crops in California are planted on those soils best adapted to the peculiarities of the given crop. Thus, in Santa Clara Valley, and its extensions, San Juan and Hollister, the soil is sedimentary, quite deep, of black and chocolate color, rich and very moist. This soil in fact, is among the most fertile in the world, being far superior naturally to those famous regions of either France or Holland.

Sweet pea and mustard seeds are produced in enormous quantities in the Arroyo Grande and Lompo Valleys. This soil is considerably lighter and finer in texture, and adapted to the production of rare seeds. The greater portion of America's onion seed and sets are also produced here. Onions are planted as sets and permitted to head out in the higher, warmer soils, which results in a better seed than can be produced in colder and lower regions. Onions do exceedingly well in the delta lands of these valleys, growing luxuriantly in the deep, heavy, black soil. Lettuce and sweet peas thrive best on these deep soils, while the radish

ing enterprise, advises that there are many interesting facts packed into the little seeds. For example, one ton of tomatoes from the field produces only eight pounds of potential seed, so that it takes 12,000 tons of ripe tomatoes to produce the 75,000 pounds of cleaned seed. One pound of seed contains about 48,000 potential tomato vines, as each pound is estimated to produce that minimum of growing vines. Approximately 4,000,000,000 seeds are produced each year just to provide plants for the Haven tomato seed fields.

Since each tomato vine produces in a single season a minimum of 30 pounds of tomatoes, it will be seen that more than 110,000,000,000 pounds of tomatoes will be grown this season from the tomato seed produced on the Haven farms last year. It will take about 1,200,000 acres of land just to set out these plants, scattered all over the world. Thus, we come to see in a better way, the enormous proportions of the American seed-growing industry; yet, the Haven tomato seed farm is but a small fry in the aggregate of tomato-seed farms.

Gangs of from 30 to 40 men pass through the Haven tomato fields, which total some 400 acres of cultivated crop. The fruit is picked in tight buckets, these being emptied into water-tight wagons, which carry about two tons each. Some 20 such wagons are busily engaged hauling the tomatoes to a central point. The wagons are drawn alongside the grinding machinery and the tomatoes emptied into the hopper, the sharp knives of the machine reducing them to a pulp.

The grinder, with electric motor, is located on a

venture for more than 40 years, but during the past decade has reached commercial proportions. Cucumbers, melons, squash, pumpkins and tomatoes are grown extensively for seed purposes.

Celery seed is one of the more difficult to produce. France is the principal source of the choice varieties, yet seed growers of California and other sections have made a specialty of this crop, which is exceedingly profitable when it can be grown. The crop is sown in the spring, using only pedigreed seed. The selected plants are transplanted in the fall and the crop is ready for harvesting early in September. Thus it takes many months to complete the cycle of the celery seed.

Of the large variety of different flower seeds produced in this country in commercial quantities, sweet pea seed leads the list, as it also leads in the number of different varieties. This is the most prolific to raise, for there exists a universal demand and the acreage yield is the highest of any seed crop. The various varieties are separated by vegetable and flower beds, that pollen may not mingle and ruin the single sweet pea variety. These individual beds form great bands of various hues from one to four miles in length, and from one-half to two miles in width, comprising four to five species of sweet peas and three to four kinds of vegetable or flower seed crops.

California leads in sweet pea production, the crop being planted just before Christmas, the flower appearing in greatest profusion about the middle of May, growth being made during the colder periods, and as spring advances into summer, the plants fairly rush up the trellis and break into gorgeous bloom.

The workers are up to their waists in flowers, continually on the lookout for "sports," cross-breeds and rogues, or plants which show a tendency to revert to the original, or lower strain. As the season advances the workers are the busier for the tendency to variation is constant and demands the most careful attention on the part of the grower. From the "sports" have been originated some of the rarest sweet pea varieties now in existence, while rogues and those plants lacking proper strength to maintain a standing in their present stage of development and which revert to a lower standard, must be kept out of the harvested crop, or its value would be greatly reduced.

California sweet pea seed growers are continually cross-breeding on their experiment plots for the purpose of originating new varieties which may possess rare qualities of beauty and possibly bring fame and fortune to the grower. The establishment of the Countess Spencer sweet pea made one seedsman famous and served to revolutionize seed growing methods in California. A staff of skillful plant experts is to be found on every large seed farm, selecting and hybridizing species. It is a game of ever upward and onward.

N. A. OLSEN TO IMPORTANT POST, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The appointment of Nils A. Olsen as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was announced April 30 by Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine. Mr. Olsen, who has been connected with the United States Department of Agriculture since 1919, was first employed as an assistant agricultural economist to do research work in agricultural history. In 1922 he assisted in the administration of the seed loan funds in the Northwest, and later was placed in complete charge of this work, with headquarters at Grand Forks, N. D.

In July, 1923, Mr. Olsen returned to Washington where he was made executive secretary of the committee which prepared the report on the wheat situation submitted to President Coolidge in the fall of that year by Secretary Wallace. Following this, he was placed in charge of the Division of Agricultural Finance in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, conducting studies relating to farm credit, farm taxation and farm insurance. He collaborated with Secretary Wallace in the preparation of his book "Our Debt and Duty to the Farmer," which only recently came from the press.



THRESHING RADISH SEED IN CALIFORNIA

demands a lighter soil. The various soil textures abound in sufficient areas for the production of commercial crops of any given variety of flower or vegetable seed.

The land is plowed in the winter, from December to February, the planting starting in mid-winter. The seed bed is made as fine as possible by cultivating the soil several times. Vast areas under one management, consisting of from 50 to 1,000 acres, are cultivated much as the average eastern gardener handles a small plot. These California seed growers have adopted the tractor and power machinery in general instead of the hoe, shovel and rake used in the hand-worked gardens of Europe, which accounts for their ability to handle a hundred acres easier than the foreign grower does a single acre.

From March to the first of June, cultivation follows cultivation steadily, thus not permitting weed growth to develop. The crops are produced without irrigation, save where the moisture of the soil is not sufficient for the crop needs, but these areas are very limited. The greater part of the seed crops are grown on dark, deep soils, possessed of ample moisture and fertility.

A visit to the famous Haven seed farms, near Santa Ana, is a most interesting trip, for here more than 80 different varieties of tomato seed are produced. Great seed cleaning machines have been developed which handle 75,000 pounds of tomato seed each season, more than 15,000 pounds of tiny pepper, cucumber, eggplant and lima bean and other miscellaneous varieties of seed.

A. B. Haven, head of this gigantic seed grow-

ing enterprise, advises that there are many interesting facts packed into the little seeds. For example, one ton of tomatoes from the field produces only eight pounds of potential seed, so that it takes 12,000 tons of ripe tomatoes to produce the 75,000 pounds of cleaned seed. One pound of seed contains about 48,000 potential tomato vines, as each pound is estimated to produce that minimum of growing vines. Approximately 4,000,000,000 seeds are produced each year just to provide plants for the Haven tomato seed fields.

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The grinder, with electric motor, is located on a flat car of the narrow-gauge railway which runs through the Haven farm, and alongside the track are many 350-pound flasks, into which the pulp from the grinder is emptied, the car moving down the line as the barrels are filled.

Michigan is a leader in the production of vine seeds, having been identified with this particular

His duties will deal with the co-ordination of the work of the various units of the bureau doing research work, developing programs of investigation, and applying the results to the practical benefit of the nation's agriculture.

Mr. Olsen was born on a farm at Herscher, Ill., August 31, 1886. He received the B. A. degree from Luther College, Iowa, in 1907, did graduate work in history and economics at Johns Hopkins University in 1907-08, and received the degree of M. A. from the University of Wisconsin in 1909. He was an instructor in history and economics at Muhlenberg College, Pa., 1909-10, following which he spent two



NILS A. OLSEN

years in graduate study at Harvard University. He received a traveling fellowship from this institution, from which he resigned in 1912 to assume the management of a corn belt farm, continuing in this work until his appointment to the Department in 1919.

BUT HOW ABOUT THE PROTEIN QUALITY?

The pages of any grain market review are evidence that the protein content of wheat as measured in the chemical laboratory, is a recognized factor in the price of wheat. This year the premiums for 1 per cent protein over the average market run, bring from four to eight cents a bushel. In the case of certain wheat such as Winter and Spring Hard Red varieties, the measure of protein quantity is also a measure of protein quality, but in other wheats, including the Durum variety, the quantity figure is a misleading indicator of the quality.

Quality, of course, is a relative term and cannot be defined sharply as quantity can be. So far there is no generally accepted figure or letter index for protein quality, but considering the great value to mills and bakers and the trade generally that such an index would mean, a survey of the possibilities of such a system is worth while.

There has been some criticism of the baking test as a measure of quality; it has been said that it was too complicated, and that in unskilled hands, the conduction of such tests was of more harm than value. It is true that standard tests would have to be adopted, and the results tabulated in a simple style that has not been worked out as yet. All that means work, but it would be worth it. Some of the work has already been done. To compare the chemical, milling and baking values of standard wheat varieties grown in different regions, is one of the projects of two or more state experiment stations. In this study, it is recognized that for milling, a wheat is desirable which mills easily, and yields a high percentage of good color, high quality flour, and that for baking, flour is wanted that yields bread of fine color and texture, as well as large loaf volume per barrel. By tests, three

main points have been brought out: As a rule, but only in a general way, higher protein wheat produces better quality flour; wheat lots may have the same protein content, yet vary in quality; wheat lots may differ much in quantity of protein, yet not show a great difference in quality.

Experiments with Kanred, Turkey, Blockshull and Fulcaster wheats from two different years, have been made, taking into account first of all the bushel yield per acre, and then the protein per cent compared with the loaf volume and loaf texture. It was found that while the protein content varied slightly in the wheat samples of the two year's crops, that the loaf volume varied in a far greater proportion.

What wheat is suitable for straight run bread flour, what is suitable for pastry, and what is best for self-rising flour? Certainly these questions cannot be answered by the protein quantity index, although such a figure is a good basis for judgment. The time probably is not far distant when mill buyers especially, will demand to know more about the cars they are ordering, and this demand will bring about some sort of standard baking test. The present quantity tests are sound and worth while as far as they go, but buyers are never satisfied. A quality index is next.

A NEW FIRE RESISTANT ELEVATOR IN MISSOURI

The vital importance of the country elevator as a community benefit can hardly be over-emphasized, and the acquisition of a new elevator can usually be looked upon as an event of importance to the farmers located around the station. The right kind of construction, both from the standpoint of efficient operation and assurance of uninterrupted service, is of interest to the farmers as well as the owners. Both suffer in case the storage facilities are impaired or lost.

The new Farmers Elevator & Exchange, at Ewing, Mo., represents the latest in engineering insofar as erection of a fire resisting elevator of its type is concerned. While its features cannot be said to be unique, they are considerably superior to those of less recent construction, where less attention has been paid to the safeguards from possible fire losses.



SIDE VIEW OF ELEVATOR AT EWING, MO.

The plant at Ewing, Mo., is a cribbed constructed elevator of about 14,000 bushels of actual storage capacity. It is built on a solid concrete foundation, covered with No. 28 gauge galvanized iron siding and standing seam galvanized iron roofing. The cornice is metal covered and the window and door frames are also metal covered. It has a detached concrete power house, which is of fireproof construction.

The building is equipped with eight storage bins, also-receiving bins from the cars, and spouts to receive grain from the car. There is one stand of

elevators with an elevating capacity of 1,200 bushels per hour; one No. 147 Clipper Cleaner, which is located on the lower working floor; and one six-bushel automatic scale, set in cupola. The plant also has a modern roller bearing manlift, and this extends from the working floor to the cupola floor. In the shipping department there has been provided one combination truck and wagon dump, and this has two dumping compartments for receiving two kinds of grain at one time without elevating.

The current for lighting is furnished by a 10-horsepower engine. All shaft bearings are ring-oiling. The vertical transmission from the line shaft to the elevator head is a direct rope drive.



FRONT VIEW OF FARMERS ELEVATOR & EXCHANGE, EWING, MO.

The elevator is also equipped with an overflow distributor; and all retail bins are equipped with sack-ing spouts, also with spouting to load wagons in bulk.

This elevator was designed and equipped to receive and retail grain and seed to the farmer, as well as to receive grain from the farmer and ship to the market. The chief feature that stands out as distinguishing the plant is the fire-resisting construction of the building. Since the owners had lost an elevator through fire previous to erecting the present unit, they were well aware of the hazards involved and extremely desirous of using all possible measures to minimize the danger of losing their new elevator by fire.

Accordingly, the cornice and all exposed wood-work are covered with galvanized iron, as is also the roof. Bearings are all ring oiling rigid pillow blocks with large oil reservoirs, and have dust proof plugs to keep dirt and other stuff out of the bearings. The head shaft has three ring oil bearings and a direct rope drive which eliminates a counter shaft, as the drive goes direct from the line shaft to the elevator head shaft, making a silent drive, and no shaft is speeded to more than 125 r.p.m. The direct rope drive eliminates chains and gears and there is no slippage or excess wear, no noise, the rope is always tight and the slow speed of the shafts assures cool bearings, which eliminates danger of fire from hot boxes.

With a business already well established, and a known need, there is no doubt that the new plant will continue to prosper. The principal products handled include corn, wheat and oats, and with direct rail facilities and a convenient siding, traffic is handled expeditiously and economically.

FOR the four years, 1920 to 1923, inclusive, wheat and flour exports from the United States averaged 22.5 per cent of all agricultural products shipped. The combined value of wheat and flour shipments in pre-war years averaged \$101,000,000; in the year 1920-1923 period, \$446,000,000.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Third Year



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This paper has a large circulation among the elevator men and grain dealers of the country, and is the best medium in the United States for reaching persons connected with this trade. Advertising rates made known upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We solicit correspondence upon all topics of interest connected with the handling of grain or cognate subjects.

Official Paper of the Grain Dealers National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 15, 1925

THE MARGIN OF PROFIT

COUNTRY elevators are operating on too small a margin, a margin on which they got by years ago, but which increased operating costs have made inadequate to give a fair return on invested capital at the present time. This is the burden of Secretary W. E. Culbertson's remarks at the Illinois Grain Dealers Association meeting, reported in this issue. If a country grain dealer makes money he has to do it by speculating, for his margin is not sufficient to return a profit if he hedges his grain.

Perhaps some dealers imagine that grain speculation consists solely in buying or selling futures in hope of an advantageous turn in price level. The greatest speculators of all are those who buy cash grain and hold it for a rise without the protection of a hedge. Last winter when grain began its sensational climb, many dealers who followed this method thought they were getting rich. But these temporary profits were wiped out for many of them when the turn came in the spring and prices tobogganed to below their starting point.

Mr. Culbertson holds that it should not be necessary for a dealer to speculate; that he is performing a useful service and that it should be paid for. This can only be brought about by establishing and maintaining a greater buying margin. An easy theory to agree to, but an extremely difficult thing to put in practice.

The difficulty, of course, lies in the market influence of volume of grain handled on operating cost. Mr. King, of Iowa, estimates that it costs six cents a bushel to handle 100,000 bushels through a country elevator, and only three

cents if 200,000 bushels are received. If a margin were established by law or agreement that would permit a profit for the 100,000-bushel house, then the 200,000-bushel house would be making over three cents per bushel. Elimination of surplus elevators is one solution, but who will determine which ones are not needed, and will the determination be made in a year of small crops or in a bumper crop year?

Mr. Culbertson has stated a truth, but he has presented a problem that will tax the brains of our best economists.

SENATOR CAPPER SPEAKS

SENATOR CAPPER has foresworn his shrinking from publicity long enough to confide to a newspaper that there are two measures of relief much needed by the farmer: Equalization of farm products with all other commodities in the nation's business system, and the establishment of selling agencies which would eliminate the present costly and wasteful methods of distribution.

For some time hogs have been bringing \$11 and over. Using the five-year period 1911-1914 as 100, the purchasing power of the hog today in terms of all commodities is 98. Compared with manufactured articles, the labor cost of preparing a hog for market is low, and labor is the greatest factor in manufacturing cost. So we would say that in this one item at least the farmer is pretty well off and hardly warrants the effort Senator Capper must have made to come out of his retirement. On May 1, the farm price of wheat was \$1.405 as against 95.8 cents last year, while rye was 100.9 and 60.4 cents respectively.

In regard to selling agencies Senator Capper knows, or if he doesn't it is his own fault, that grain is handled on a smaller margin than any other merchandise in the world, and that independent dealers handle it a little cheaper than co-operative agencies handle it. But perhaps we should be grateful to the Senator for exposing himself for a moment to the public attention, regardless of what he says.

THE COLOR OF WHEAT

FOR some reason South Australia has a prejudice against Red wheat. Each year a standard for contract wheat is determined by a board. The f. a. q. standard prescribes a certain weight and a maximum percentage admixture of Red wheat. This year the limit of Red wheat was fixed at 1 per cent, and the courts have held that a higher percentage makes the shipment subject to dockage.

The premiums paid for good Red Winter wheat in this country make this Australian prejudice seem rather foolish to us, but not more so probably than would appear to an Australian the violent antipathy to White corn in some parts of the country and the equal aversion to Yellow corn in others, and the general unwillingness by both sections to accept Mixed.

To be sure, sight plays an important part in our taste or distaste for food, and this is true to a certain extent of animals also. We can appreciate how a White corn consumer might imagine that Yellow cornmeal lacked somewhat in

delicacy of flavor, and a northerner might fancy that white meal tasted flat because of its lighter color, but we defy anyone to distinguish in color or taste, flour which was milled from White wheat alone or with a percentage of Red wheat in it, unless it were a whole wheat. But if the Australians like their law, then we like it too.

SHORT WHEAT CROP IN PROSPECT

ABANDONMENT of 22.5 per cent of the Winter wheat acreage is responsible for the Government forecast on May 1 of 444,833,000 bushels, based on an average condition of 77 per cent and 32,813,000 acres remaining to be harvested. In wheat production for any one year, averages count for little. Favorable or unfortunate growing conditions might easily change the forecast 50,000,000 bushels either way. But the average is the only basis we have and that average points to a Winter wheat crop of 24.6 per cent less than in 1924.

While this is a review of the Government crop report and Spring wheat is not included, it is not out of place to mention a careful review of the Spring wheat acreage by H. H. Walter, who finds that the acreage in the four Spring wheat states is only slightly greater than last year, 15,232,909 acres compared with 14,992,000 last year. Of these, 4,365,000 acres are in Durum, as against 4,416,000 last year. While conditions are good over much of the area, the report states that considerable wheat was sown hastily in rye or wheat stubble. On May 1, 82.7 per cent of the spring plowing was completed, compared with 71.3 last year.

Prospects for the rye crop indicate an acreage of 4,184,000 as against 4,173,000 acres harvested in 1924, and a yield of 57,968,000 bushels compared with 63,446,000 bushels last year.

THE RESPONSIBILITY

THE Grain Futures Act was designed by its proponents to prevent violent fluctuations in the price of grain. Administrators of the Act have been on the job at the principal markets during the past year and have made daily reports on the amount of grain sold and have had access to the books of the exchange members. But somehow the act did not function as was expected. Never before in peace times have the price swings been so violent. This wasn't the fault of the act nor of its administration, but merely shows that price is a sensitive thing which responds to conditions rather than theories.

One thing stands out prominently. Dumping grain during the harvest months is not the determining factor; it is just one of many and may be almost negative in its effect. Last fall from July to November inclusive, 362,000,000 bushels of wheat were received at the terminal markets, compared with 221,000,000 the year before. In addition an enormous amount was sold to country elevators and mills which did not reach the terminal. If the wheat pool organizers were right, this movement should have been accompanied by a steady fall in price. On the contrary the price mounted during the en-

tire period. The farmers had sold most of their wheat before the price reaction started.

The air is full of rumors and charges in an effort to fix the responsibility for the violent drop in price. Investigations are going forward, but we doubt if they get anywhere. The public overbought and then held the bag. The ones who suffered were the speculators pure and simple, who thought they saw a chance to get something for nothing. They got a vast and valuable experience, and in many cases, no doubt, it will be worth all it cost.

The Grain Futures Administration is functioning ably. It is doing all it was supposed to do and all it can do, except one thing. It has had the courage to tell the country at large that the speculators made the price for the farmer, and that all the supervision in the world will not turn natural law or economic law from their courses. The Administration has an opportunity and a responsibility in this. The opportunity to shut the mouths of a lot of politicians and demagogues who make capital of suspicion and hatred of exchanges; the responsibility of re-establishing in public confidence a function of the market which is indispensable to the prosperity of the country.

EDITORIAL MENTION

Grain and grain products loading during the week ending May 2, amounted to 35,858 cars. This is an increase over the previous week but considerably below the same week last year, which with its total of 43,360 cars was rather a high mark to shoot at with present prices.

Those who are afraid that the post-election prosperity is a balloon with a bad leak in it should get some cheer from car loading reports for the record week ending May 2. The total of 981,711 cars loaded, besides setting the high mark for thus far in 1925, is also higher than any corresponding seven days' volume since 1920.

Dr. Duvel stresses the danger of fake news reports sent out to bull the market. Some private wire and cable reports are insidious, because they make reasonable reading. Anyone, however, who would back up with money, "tips" they got from newspaper stories, would buy any kind of a gold brick, and anti-fool legislation is difficult.

The farmer is being continually denounced among grain dealers as the would-be ward of the taxpayer, and farm leaders are likewise accused of developing plans which if followed would make the farmer a semi-parasite. Perhaps all this is a too severe criticism, but in the face of the Oregon Farmers' Grange proposal, strenuous opposition as well as criticism can only be expected. The Oregon Grange proposes to remove for a period of 15 years, the taxes on farms and farm products.

It is generally conceded that heavy busses and trucks ought to pay more than the ordinary license fee toward the maintenance of the hard roads over which they operate. The railroad

representatives, however, who charge that the meagre bus and truck license fee is an unjust discrimination against rail carriage, should not blame the bus and truck companies for a condition created by the inactivity of ordinance and law makers.

The railroads would not pay their franchises and other taxes if it were not for the legal requirements.

President Coolidge is committed to the support of co-operative legislative efforts in the next Congress, and the National Grain Dealers Association displays foresight in having prepared a brief on Co-operative Marketing. Prepared by an able, disinterested man, Professor Boyle, of Cornell University, the brief should do much good to stem the tide of farm relief sentimentalism.

A feed department in an elevator involves a possibility of profit, but other things involved, including the detail of increased fire hazard, should not be overlooked. Nearly all the mutual fire insurance companies now offer to dealers, whether they are policy holders or not, specifications for feed mill installation that if followed, cut the motor and friction fire hazard down to the minimum.

A spokesman for the Grain Futures Administration remarks that very little constructive criticism of its efforts is made by the trade and trade press. In answer it might be mentioned that the Grain Futures Act operates on the very principle which the trade and trade press has hammered on for many years: Legislative hands off; let the exchanges themselves experiment with the various possible remedies to their problems.

Hot weather. What does that mean to the elevator manager who carries feed as a sideline? For one thing it means the feed dealer should let his customers know he has some cooling rations that should be put in the poultry mash hoppers during the warm months. One feed circular declares pictorially that to a hen a good percentage of Alfalfa meal in a mash serves the same purpose as an electric fan in an office.

In the courts, as well as in legislative halls, the co-operative movement is becoming more and more conspicuous. "Legal Foundations of the Co-operative Movement" is the subject up for discussion by eminent bar talent at a meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation at Philadelphia this summer. The need for a little bed rock beneath some of the co-operative foundation casings will probably be brought out.

There is just one thing lacking in the railroads' story of poor earnings. That there are only 12 roads in the United States, and only two, for instance, in Missouri, which are earning their 5¾ per cent is a matter of record on the I. C. C. books. But people have not yet got over the idea of watered stock and exorbitant salaries for rail officials. Many believe rail management never will earn 5¾ per cent because the percentage will be based on figures

including stock issued but not actually paid for, or because the president's check is too big. The more erroneous that idea is, the better talking point it would be, but Chas. D. Moriss, for instance, who speaks to grain men frequently on the railroad problem, omits watered stock and inflated salaries from the list of other railroad questions he so ably answers.

A Missouri grain dealer pointed out that the average country banker, unlike the city banker, considers legitimate hedging transactions as rank speculation, and will not accommodate these elevator men who are known to hedge. Some sort of a bulletin campaign from metropolitan banks to the smaller banks might overcome the superstition of hedging always being speculating, and also show that consistent, covering hedges are to be considered as tools of good management.

A valuable asset to the Grain Marketing Company would be a publicity department, with a spokesman who had the power and was not afraid to bulletin and to speak. A resumé of a basketful of clippings from any midwest news collecting service should convince the company that there is much need for more persistent and emphatic publicity. The public reserves a large share of its suspicion for large enterprises. To meet this fact, General Motors, Bell Telephone, Ford, Standard Oil, and Western Electric, maintain a story of their policies and service before the public, which at once does them justice and makes the path difficult for those who deal in misinformation.

From a single grain planted by Dr. Charles Saunders in a plot at the experimental farm at Ottawa in 1903, all the Marquis wheat today in existence originated. Although enriching others, the Doctor retired with no material fortune for himself. But the days of indifference to public service are over. The Dominion government has granted a \$5,000 a year annuity to the famous agronomist. That is not a huge income in these days; it would not be pin money in bootlegging, or Palm Beach circles. A man of the mentality of Dr. Saunders, however, is not so dependent on money, but what the annuity extended will contribute considerably to his comfort during "the last of life for which the first was made."

The Food Research Institute of California, noting that there are some 20,000 elevators in the United States, says that our grain elevator system is over-extended. With a qualification, the statement is true. There are too many railroads, grocery stores, automobile factories, and too many brass mills, but there are not too many good ones. There are not too many elevators from the standpoint of capable management.

There were probably too many elevators back in the year when the whole United States had only 2,000. The inefficient ones, the ones built where they were not needed, were sloughed off; the best survived. Much of the 20,000 figure that the Institute cites, is dead timber. There is always room for one more elevator, under intelligent management.

D. H. HOPKINS
Cincinnati

NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

WM. N. ECKHARDT
Chicago

UNCLE SAM MUST SUPPLY EUROPE

Private reports indicate an increase in corn and oats acreage of 3 to 4 per cent. The after-planting run of corn is awaited by some of the trade to replenish their exhausted supplies. Many think it will be a disappointment similar to last year. The poor quality of last year's crop and the high prices attracted a heavy movement early at the expense of larger marketing later. U. S. requires a three billion bushel corn crop to put it at ease. With Argentine 100,000,000 shy of last year, U. S. may be called upon to supply a generous amount of Europe's needs.—*Southworth & Co., Toledo, Ohio. From market review of May 9.*

FUND IS INCREASED

The Wisconsin State Legislature recently passed a bill which provides an annual fund of \$65,000 instead of \$35,000 for the operation of the State Grain and Warehouse Commission as well as increasing the salary of inspectors from \$200 to \$300 a month.

BUFFALO RE-ELECTS OLD OFFICERS

The members of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y., in their annual election held the latter part of April chose the following new directors: F. F. Henry, Lloyd Hedrick, Harry T. Burns. The directors immediately convened and re-elected officers as follows: E. M. Husted, president; W. J. Heinold, vice-president; W. E. Townsend, treasurer; Fred E. Pond, secretary and assistant treasurer.

WHEAT VISIBLE DECREASING

In addition to bullish crop reports issued the past week, the statistical situation of current supplies of wheat has become stronger. Our visible supply is decreasing rapidly, and may be expected to continue to do so owing to small country supplies. It is reasonable to expect that by July 1 the visible will be reduced to around 20,000,000 as compared to 35,000,000 a year ago. The quantity on ocean passage which was a bearish factor a month ago, is decreasing rapidly, and is now less than a year ago; and the world weekly reports have fallen off markedly, last week's movement being little more than half the quantity of a year ago.—*Clement, Curtis & Co., Chicago, Ill. From late market letter.*

DECATUR NOTES

Wheat has not stood out on the ground, like many had hoped, if better growing weather had prevailed. Most observers say that present prospect is little if any improved over conditions of two weeks ago.

Corn planters have run steadily the past week, probably better than two-thirds of the seed is now in the ground. Those who took the risk and planted in April have little to show for it as weather has been too cool to promote germination and growth.

Farmers have been offered a dollar or more per bushel for corn this week, they seem to be thinking about selling some corn before long, the quantity no doubt will be partially regulated by the kind of weather furnished for the growing crop. At some stations the supply of corn on farms is light, at others as much as half the 1924 crop is on hand, a fair guess would be around 30 to 35 per cent average. Shippers may expect an excellent quality of corn from this section from now on, much will grade No. 2.

Oat fields do not look as good as 10 days ago, they were not heavy enough to shade the ground

and protect surface moisture from the attack of high winds. Showers have been rather light and infrequent of late; there is a general desire for a good warm soaking rain. The fair movement of oats to market meets with a pretty good demand.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill. Market letter of May 9.*

EDWARD JEROME DIES

Edward Jerome Dies is a writer and head of an advertising and public relations organization of Chicago. He has been for several years associated with the Chicago Board of Trade in legislative and other public relations matters so that it was very natural that when the office became recently vacant he was named administrative assistant to F. L. Carey, the president of the Board.



EDWARD JEROME DIES

Mr. Dies was born near Springfield, Ore., May 23, 1891. After finishing his education he became a newspaper writer on the Western Coast with headquarters at Seattle, Wash. He was then 18 years of age. Two years later he joined the press association and in the capacity of correspondent covered very many large political assignments. Since leaving direct newspaper work he has become a contributor to magazines on industrial and economic subjects making a special study and writing a great deal on grain markets and grain marketing. During the last few years he has been engaged as a special writer for several large industries and his experience and investigation eminently fit him for his new position.

MARCY COMMENTS ON GRAIN

G. E. Marcy, member of the Board of Managers, Grain Marketing Company, reviews the rise and fall in the prices of grain during the past 12 months in a general way, as follows:

One year ago prices on all grains in this country were low, wheat selling at around \$1, rye at 70 cents, corn about 80 cents and oats about 40 cents and prospects for the growing crops were good. During June an export demand for American wheat and rye began developing and this demand steadily increased during the months of July, August, September and October

at constantly advancing prices notwithstanding a huge movement of grain from first hands during that period.

During this time European demands were sharply accentuated owing to wet weather which extended over Europe during practically the entire harvest season making it impossible for them to use home-grown wheat in appreciable quantities. During this period, also, large export sales were made and there were large export clearances from the United States.

He reviews sensational and greatly exaggerated reports that were issued, and the work of "amateur statisticians making figures to fit imaginary facts." He goes on to say:

The huge speculative accumulations of speculators were matters of common knowledge. No steps were taken to counsel moderation and no attention was paid to the conservative bulletins issued by the Grain Marketing Company, outlining so nearly as possible the actual situation.

The American visible supply of grain grew so large and the amount of grain on passage grew to such volume and there was such an absolute refusal on the part of domestic consumers of corn and oats, wheat and rye to be stampeded, that the actual cash trade was thrown into a chaotic state and farmers suffered disastrously owing to the huge discounts which they were forced to take for their grain as compared with the future prices and actual normal cash business was practically suspended. As nearly all published predictions failed to materialize, part of the speculative public attempted to realize their paper profits. There was no short interest to steady the market. Actual cash grain was hedged and these hedges were not taken off because the cash grain could not be sold. The owners of futures could find no buyers and, as they were joined by short sellers in their mad efforts to realize, there came the inevitable collapse, sharper but no more abnormal than the advance from November 1 on.

Mr. Marcy's conclusions, expressed after summarizing the facts, are included in the following paragraphs:

I will say, briefly, that the sharp collapse of prices was due to the individual holdings by out-and-out speculators of quantities of grain, possibly unequalled in the history of the grain trade, and their inability, owing to lack of cash consumptive demand, to sell these speculative holdings. This situation, coupled with the publication and dissemination of misleading statements, made the American prices so much higher than the world's prices that for the time being the American farmer lost his market and, at the same time, a market was made for the Australian and Argentine farmers which was very much higher than the prices received by the American farmers.

I am of the opinion that actual conditions warranted a high level of prices for all grains this year and, if it had not been for the artificial technical condition developed through speculative manipulation, that grains in this country would have sold at higher levels than they reached. If the law of supply and demand had been allowed unrestricted play, I believe American wheat would have sold on a strictly domestic basis which means the world's price plus an import duty of 42 cents.

COTTON MARKET A SUCCESS

Chicago is to be a permanent cotton market.

The pioneering period of five months, which ended May 1, has proved the project to be a commercial success, according to President Frank L. Carey of the Chicago Board of Trade.

"Steady growth of the cotton futures market since its creation December 1," said President Carey, "has been ample proof of its importance in the world of commerce. All the obstacles of a new market have been met and surmounted. And today there is every assurance that Chicago is to be a permanent cotton market."

"Future contracts provide for the delivery of cotton at Houston and Galveston, the largest exporting point in the world. Delivery on these contracts in each of the active trading months has been of good volume. The fact has been clearly established during the five months that Chicago futures are

"Volume of trading has shown a slow but steady increase. From the Southwest, which has supported the market from the start and which was instrumental in its creation, there is an increasing amount of hedging business. Incidentally, no single development in recent years has so closely allied the Southwest and the Chicago district.

"When the new market was established there was some apprehension that business might be diverted to this market to the disadvantage of the older exchanges at New York and New Orleans. Such fears were unfounded. Just as New York felt no ill effects from the establishment of the market at New Orleans, these older markets have lost no business as a result of the Chicago market's operation. But on the contrary the older markets probably have benefited by the competition. It is curious fact that new markets increase the amount of business for all markets, for they develop new interest in a commodity. They also tend to stabilize prices. Happily the new market has had the support and assistance of the older markets.

"It has been clearly demonstrated that the cotton trade, particularly of the Southwest, needed another futures market where the business in spot cotton for export and domestic consumption could be hedged by the purchase and sale of contracts adequately protected by a deliverable reserve stock. This need has been fulfilled.

"It is the confident belief that the plan of trading at Chicago with delivery at Houston and Galveston will develop into one of the major influences in the marketing of the American cotton crop."

NEW LABORATORIES IN THE NORTHWEST

Due to the fact that millers are buying more and more wheat on a protein basis the Minnesota State Grain Inspection Department has decided to install laboratories at Minneapolis and Duluth and thus be able to furnish shippers and buyers with protein analyses. A nominal fee will be charged which will pay the expenses of operating the laboratories.

COMMITTEES OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The following committees have been named to serve the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the year 1925-1926: Grain "To Arrive"—A. L. Johnstone, P. P. Donahue, L. J. Beck; Market Reports—E. L. Budde, A. L. Johnstone, G. W. Kruse; Membership—W. A. Hottenson, O. R. Sickert, E. La Budde; Seeds—J. J. Crandall, F. W. Kellogg, H. B. Courteen, Hugo Jeweles, J. V. Lauer; Cash Grain Closing—Jas. T. Mallon, E. Leisenberg, A. L. Jacobs.

STOCKS OF OATS LIGHT

There is somewhat of an increased movement of oats from country points from nearby states. Demand has been rather tame with buyers only buying for immediate requirements. Stocks of oats are much lighter here than for some time but new arrivals are taking care of the demand readily.

The receipts of corn have been very light and the shipments from country points are very small for this season. However, the demand is rather slow and this demand is confined strictly to the better grades. Low grade corn is not wanted here at any price.

We do not look for any run of corn from nearby states as from the best information obtainable it would indicate that stocks are extremely light.—*Harper Grain Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Market letter of May 11.*

IMPROVED DEMAND

Since the opening of lake navigation a month ago this market has enjoyed the best business in oats it has had on this crop. Rail receipts have been very light but the movement by lake has been of good volume and sales out of this market have increased materially. The demand for corn also showed considerable improvement for a time but the high price is evidently still restricting consumption as the demand contracts very easily on advances. Just at present there is a lull in the demand for both corn and oats, but the eastern con-

sumer has been working into a better financial condition the past few months and the outlook is for a gradual return to normal conditions and consequently to a normal demand from the eastern territory which will be reflected in turn by an increased volume of business being worked through this gateway.—*G. J. McKillen, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. Market letter of May 11.*

ELECTION AT FORT WORTH

At the annual meeting and election of officers on the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, Fort Worth, Texas, held recently, J. A. Simons, Jr., of the Smith Bros. Grain Company was chosen president and J. W. Hamilton of the Hamilton Company was elected vice-president. The following were elected directors: Charles Little, Kay Kimball, G. C. Henderson, R. Q. Kennedy and Kent Barber.

The Board of Directors of the Exchange has decided to erect a new exchange building to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Chicago.—The following memberships on the Board of Trade have been transferred: Raymond C. Baldwin, John L. Nairn, Thomas E. Cavanagh, Moses Eisemann, Estate Henry C. Avery, W. A. Dunphy, Estate Martin L. Jenks and F. P. Gallagher. Timothy B. Brosnan, William E. Richmond, John A. Eckert, Ludwin Eisemann, E. Stradella, Gerald P. Taylor, Clarence T. Nears and Julius Rosenfeld have been admitted to membership on the Board. Reported by Secretary James J. Fones.

Duluth.—The following transfers have recently been made on the Board of Trade: that of the late M. L. Jenks to James W. Wood, H. C. Olson to Douglas C. Moore, Douglas C. Moore to W. J. McCabe, Jr., E. J. Maney to J. H. Ogle. Reported by Secretary Charles F. MacDonald.

Minneapolis.—William A. Tottensen has bought a membership on the Chamber of Commerce.

JARDINE FINDS NO GUILT IN PIT

There are two important developments in the work of the Grain Futures Administration in Chicago, as disclosed by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine's statement to the press on May 14. First the secretary admits that even with the intensive detective work of Dr. J. W. T. Duvel and his staff, and the co-operation of Board of Trade officers, insufficient proof of manipulative guilt is at hand thus far.

The second development is a sort of ultimatum from Secretary Jardine, which seems to be a thinly veiled demand for a daily fluctuation limit as the most important among several anti-speculative steps he wants the pit officers to take immediately.

"The results clearly show", the Secretary declares, "that the wide fluctuations were due primarily to the heavy trading of a limited number of professional speculators and that their operations were facilitated to a considerable degree by the large participation on the part of the public after a material advance in prices had occurred the last half of January."

Revocation of the Chicago Board of Trade's charter is the threat which the Secretary continues to use in his effort to force pit officers to somehow insure the public against disorderly quotations.

TERMINAL NOTES

James M. Adam, of the corn products department of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., is an applicant for membership in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

A number of improvements and repairs are to be made on the Board of Trade Building of Peoria, Ill., by the Chamber of Commerce Association. The entire building will be repainted and parts of the interior repainted and redecorated.

The Board of Trade Fellowship Club of the Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill., elected the following officers at its annual meeting April 22: Doc Bacon, president; Joe Crilly, vice-president; Wm. E. Trenton, financial secretary. Directors chosen were: Wm. J. O'Brien, Wm. Hall, Harry Johnson,

Jas. O'Connell, James Scott, Art Weinert, Tony Otto, Jack O'Connell and Con. O'Connor.

F. B. Armstrong has severed his connection with the cash grain department of Denton-Hart Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo.

Douglas C. Moore, grain buyer for McCabe Bros. & Co., Duluth, Minn., was recently elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade.

W. W. Dewey of W. W. Dewey & Sons of Peoria, Ill., is expected home the last part of May from a winter's sojourn in San Diego, Calif.

George Douglas has succeeded C. A. Wollard as manager of the Hutchinson office of the Kansas State Weighing and Inspection Bureau.

W. B. Christian was recently appointed financial secretary of the St. Louis Grain Club to fill the unexpired term of the late E. J. Gissler.

W. B. Fox, of C. B. Fox Company, New Orleans, La., sailed from New York City with Mrs. Fox late in April on a short vacation in Europe.

William S. Miles of P. B. & C. C. Miles of Peoria, Ill., was elected president of the School Board of Peoria on May 4, succeeding W. B. Reed.

A. L. Levy, S. A. Levy and H. L. Rosenberg have incorporated at Portland, Ore., as the Levy Grain Company with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Elmer E. Dawson, vice-president of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, Boston, Mass., left New York for a short visit to Europe early in May.

E. R. Gardner, well known grain and hay man of Memphis, Tenn., lost a brother, Major W. M. Gardner, in the recent river disaster near that city.

The directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce recently reappointed Allen A. Breed as chief grain inspector and M. H. Ladd as chief weigher.

C. H. Sparks has left the New York office of the Bunge North American Grain Corporation and is now located with the Winnipeg branch of that concern.

Lawrence Gregory of the Gregory-Jennison Company, Minneapolis, Minn., returned home recently from a visit of several months duration in France and Italy.

A. E. Bush of the Bush Grain Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., which went out of business recently, has formed a connection with the Cargill Grain Company.

Paddleford & Lamy, grain merchants of Chicago, Ill., have moved their offices into new and larger quarters in Rooms 976-980 No. 208 South La Salle Street.

E. A. Beardsley, for many years with the Merriam & Millard Elevator Company of Omaha, Neb., has become associated with the M. C. Peters Mill Company of Omaha.

D. H. Kresky, late manager of the millfeed department of the Russell Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., has accepted a similar position with B. C. Christopher & Co.

J. J. Badenoch Grain Company, Chicago, Ill., has opened a branch office in the Board of Trade Building, Peoria, Ill. Frank Dalton is manager, formerly connected for several years with Geo. W. Cole Grain Company.

The McMillan Grain Company, Ltd., of Winnipeg, Man., has opened a branch office in the Merchants Exchange Building at Vancouver, B. C. C. W. McMillan is president of the company and G. C. Leitch is manager.

It is announced that the Beach-Wickham Grain Company of Chicago, Ill., will open a branch office at Sioux City, Iowa. The office will be located in the Grain Exchange Building and H. E. Sprague will be in charge.

An additional story will be added to the northwest wing of the Kansas City Board of Trade Building, in which will be installed protein laboratories for the Missouri and the Kansas State Weighing and Inspection Departments.

The Kansas Co-operative Grain Company, Inc., of Kansas City, Mo., has been organized to operate the 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator which the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will build in Kansas City. The company is a subsidiary of the

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Third Year

Kansas Wheat Growers Association and the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association. The capital stock is \$200,000 and officers are: John Vesecky, president; L. L. Wilson, secretary-treasurer; W. W. Young, manager.

The Continental Grain Company of Chicago, Ill., has increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Chas. A. Peck, formerly for many years connected with A. J. White & Co., of Chicago, Ill., has become a partner in the firm of E. Newman & Co., Chicago.

A charter has just been issued to the Monarch Elevator Company of Buffalo, N. Y., capitalized at \$175,000, to deal in grains and cereals. Stockholders are L. P., E. J. and A. C. Meyer.

The Benton Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000. C. H. Benton is president, Cort Addison, vice-president and L. A. Patterson, secretary and treasurer.

The Donahue-Stratton Company of Milwaukee, Wis., and Brooks Elevator Company of Minneapolis, Minn., are handling the salvage grain from the Keith Elevator at Chicago which was burned recently.

Charles A. Keller & Co., has incorporated at Milwaukee, Wis., to deal in grain and engage in the manufacture of flour and feed. Incorporators are Rose Keller, Otto F. Duecker and Christian T. Duecker.

The Moffitt-Napier Grain Company of St. Louis, Mo., recently decided to go out of business on account of the deaths of N. L. Moffitt, president and E. J. Gissler, vice-president. The firm had been in business in St. Louis for over 40 years.

Frederick B. Wells, vice-president of the F. H. Peavey Company, Minneapolis, Minn., was married early in May at Pasadena, Calif., to Mrs. Helen B. Golding. After a short sojourn in California, Mr. and Mrs. Wells will be at their country home at Wayzata, Minn.

It is announced that the Baltimore Grain Company of Baltimore, Md., will go into liquidation and retire from the export grain business. Ferdinand A. Meyer is president of the company and has been for years prominently identified with the grain trade of Baltimore.

H. C. Gamage, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has appointed the following committee to make arrangements for the entertainment of the Grain Dealers National Association which convenes in that city October 12-14: L. A. Fuller, chairman; B. C. Moore, B. L. Hargis, W. C. Goffe, F. C. Hoose, F. B. Godfrey.

The J. H. Teasdale Commission Company of St. Louis, Mo., has sold the Central "B" Grain Elevator which it has operated for a number of years to the Ralston Purina Company. It was not long ago that the Teasdale company took over the management of the large elevator erected by the Missouri Pacific Railroad in St. Louis.

Marshall Hall, head of the Marshall Hall Grain Company of St. Louis, Mo., recently purchased the entire business and property of the Kehlor Flour Mills Company of St. Louis. The plant comprises a 3,000-barrel flour mill and a modern grain elevator on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River with a capacity of 600,000 bushels. The Marshall Hall Grain Company is one of the largest grain firms of the St. Louis territory and the measure of its success in the grain field would indicate a corresponding success in the milling business.

The Murphy-Grier Grain Company of Springfield, Ill., voluntarily suspended business in April. The company was headed by Miss Nell Murphy who, as administratrix, took charge at the time of the death of F. M. Murphy, her brother. W. Bryan was secretary and manager of the company. The company was capitalized for \$65,000 and was formed in 1916 as the F. A. Grier Company and F. M. Murphy later bought a large interest in the company. The decision to suspend business was made when extreme fluctuations of the grain market set in, and with large supplies of grain purchased on margin, the company's customers were unable to secure sufficient cash to protect the trades.

O. W. RANDOLPH ON HIS RANCH

O. W. Randolph is best known to the grain trade as head of the O. W. Randolph Company of Toledo, Ohio, manufacturers of the Randolph Grain Drier. However, Mr. Randolph, like quite a number of members of the grain industry, leads a double life and this other existence is passed in Florida where he operates a 4,300 acre ranch. He returned from that state some weeks ago bringing a number of pictures and one of these is shown in our accompanying illustration.

Mr. Randolph states that things in Florida mature very rapidly. Potatoes planted on his ranch in December were harvested on March 10. Beans, he says, are turned into money 60 days from date of planting. One man, a neighbor, received \$2,300 from two and one-half acres after paying for the labor and all expenses.

In the picture there are shown 90 hampers of peas from one and one-half acres, this being the first picking. Provided they do not all arrive at



O. W. RANDOLPH GATHERING PEAS

the same time grain dealers are invited to Randolph City, Fla., next year as it will be located on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and will be a delightful place in which to spend the winters. In the meantime, Mr. Randolph states that he is "back in Toledo full of pep and knocking 'em loose in the drier business."

TRADE NOTES

The Fegles Construction Company, Ltd., recently removed its Minneapolis office from No. 706 First Avenue, North, to 520 Sexton Building at No. 529 South Seventh Street.

The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Manufacturing Company of Enterprise, Kan., announce that they carry large stocks of grain handling and milling equipment and are able, from these, to make prompt shipments. A late catalog contains full information on the "Ehrsam" line and a request will bring a copy promptly to any grain elevator or flour mill office.

One of the special recommendations on the Strong-Scott Pneumatic Grain Dump, manufactured by the Strong-Scott Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minn., is that it arrives at the elevator or mill completely assembled thus saving many hours of work and trouble. It has proven a popular dump with very many sales in central and northwestern territory.

A machine that holds a special reputation in the grain elevator and flour mill industry is the Monarch Rotary Corn Cracker manufactured by Sprout, Waldron & Co., of Muncy, Pa. The last few years has witnessed an increasing demand for cracked corn and the results obtained from the Monarch machine have caused very large sales. The company invites any firm to send for Catalog BD-123 and get full particulars about this new corn cracker.

H. J. Griffin, grain elevator and milling engineer formerly with the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., and more recently with the Spencer Construction Company of Baltimore, Md., in the construction of flour mill and

grain elevator plants, has resigned from the Spencer company to become associated with the Public Service Production Company as contracting engineer. He will specialize in the sales covering the building of cement plants.

J. H. Hemperly, northwestern representative of The Wolf Company of Chambersburg, Pa., has removed his headquarters from 407 Spaulding Building, Portland, Ore., to No. 102 Ocean Way, Sea Side, Ore.

THE WELLER IMPROVED POWER SHOVEL

The lines of machinery for the operation of the modern grain elevator are, for the most part, admirably suited for the work intended. Any one entering, for instance, the present day elevator, would find the elevating, conveying and power transmission machinery a marvel of efficiency, promoting economy and rapid handling in the movement of our large crops to the terminal or the coast.

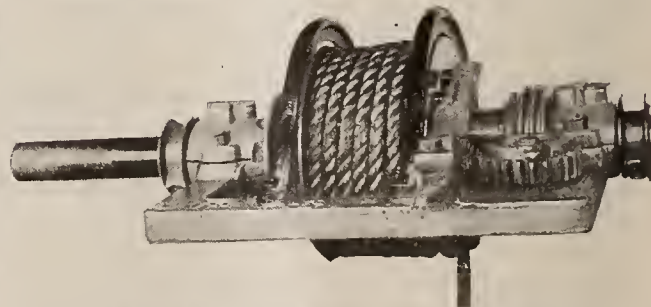
Power shovels, a very important part of the elevator equipment, have been on the market for years and their use, as well as saving in time and labor, are familiar to most mill and elevator operators. During all the time they have been in use, however, there has been very little improvement made. They were equipped with the counterweights and counterweight rope which required frequent adjusting and had also other objectionable features.

The Weller Manufacturing Company of 1820-1856 North Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill., has eliminated the counterweight and ropes and has made other improvements which, after thorough tests under the hardest conditions have proven entirely satisfactory. They are now placing on the market the Weller Improved Power Shovel which is shown in our illustration.

The salient points in the shovel which commend it to all operators are: It requires less effort on the part of the operator with less noise and vibration. It requires less space and there are no counterweights or counterweight ropes required. The shovel has fewer parts and is less liable to breakage on account of compact design and liberal use of steel in small parts. It is positive in action and never misses engaging the clutch. The possible rope travel is up to 100 feet about double that of most shovels, and it pulls at any point the shovel is stopped.

The winding drum is centrally located in the supporting frame, so there is no right and left frame required. The driving mechanism is totally enclosed and located within the winding drum. The clutch is so designed that when engaged it drives with the full area of the surface of the jaws. This is six inches instead of one inch as in other makes. The driving pawl is of steel forged and hardened.

The shovel can be placed above the door or at any



IMPROVED WINDING DRUM FOR POWER SHOVEL

convenient point to within 18 inches of the floor. It is shipped ready to install so time is saved in the erection.

It is very easy to operate, the operator pulls the scoop backward and stops at any point he desires. A little slack in the rope is released, which causes the clutch to engage the winding spool. This winds the rope on the drum until the scoop reaches the car door and stops. Most any kind of power can be used. It can be attached to line shaft, gasoline engine or connected direct to motor.

While power shovels were originally designed for handling grain, they are being used for unloading coal, lime, sand, gravel, cement, fertilizer, cotton seed and other bulk materials from box cars.

THE GRAIN MARKET SITUATION

By G. A. COLLIER

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture

The grain market has again assumed a firm position following a period of weakness during April and early in May. Wheat prices are the highest since late in March and the general situation seems to indicate continued firmness unless there is a material improvement in the condition of the Winter wheat crop or a greater increase than now indicated in the acreage of Spring wheat in the United States and Canada. The rapid reduction in the stocks of corn and oats has strengthened the market for these grains.

The world's supply of wheat is being rapidly consumed. On May 1 the five principal wheat surplus countries, United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and British India, had about 210,000,000 bushels of wheat above their own requirements for food, feed and seed until the next harvest. Allowing for exports in May and June of from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels, the amount which will be carried over on July 1 will be around 125,000,000 bushels as compared with 283,000,000 bushels in these countries on July 1, last year, and 256,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1923. While this indicates that sufficient wheat is available for the world's needs until the new crop comes upon the market, it is so small that it makes the development of the new crop in the Northern Hemisphere of unusual importance. The average condition of Winter wheat in the United States on May 1 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 77 per cent of a normal compared with 68.7 per cent on April 1, 1925, 84.8 per cent on May 1, 1924, and 85.2 per cent the average condition for the past 10 years on May 1.

The abandonment, however, of the Winter wheat area in the United States has been unusually heavy and was estimated on May 1 at 9,504,000 acres, or 22.5 per cent of the acreage sown last autumn. This would leave about 32,813,000 acres to be harvested compared with 36,438,000 acres harvested last year. The condition of the crop on May 1 indicated a yield per acre of approximately 13.6 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail until harvest time. On the estimated area to be harvested this yield per acre would produce approximately 445,000,000 bushels compared with last year's production of 590,000,000 bushels. The final outcome of the crop, of course, may be larger or smaller than the forecast as developments during the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than usual.

The Spring wheat crop has been put into the ground under very favorable conditions both in the United States and Canada and some increase in acreage is reported. The crop is generally looking well and making satisfactory advance in the United States, although growth recently has been slow because of cool weather.

The conditions in Canada are reported to be ideal with seeding and preparation of the land from 10 days to two weeks earlier than last year and an excellent prospect of seeding being practically completed by the middle of May. Spring wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces was estimated by the *Manitoba Free Press* about the same as last year, approximately 21,000,000 acres. Should this estimate of Spring wheat acreage with the official Winter wheat acreage be borne out and yields equal to the 10-year average be obtained, the 1925 wheat crop of Canada would be about 30 per cent greater than the 1924 crop. This increase of around 85,000,000 bushels in the Canadian crop, however, would not be sufficient to make up but little more than half of the indicated reduction in the United States crop of Winter wheat.

Conditions in Europe outside of Russia at the present time are much more favorable than at the same time last year. A slight increase is shown in the acreage is reported for 14 European countries, but if yields equal only to the 10-year average for 1915-1924 are obtained the production of wheat in those countries would be about 1 per cent less than last year. This condition may easily be changed if yields above the average are obtained, particularly in some of the large producing countries, such

as France and Italy. The latest report from Russia gives a condition slightly below average with an abandonment estimated at 5 to 8 per cent.

The cash wheat market has followed the advance in futures and in some markets cash wheat has been even firmer than the future market. The large commercial stocks have been rapidly reduced and at this writing are materially smaller than at this time last year with smaller supplies available in the country from which to replenish them. Receipts at the principal markets continue light and these, together with the deliveries on the May contracts, are being readily taken. Thirteen per cent protein wheat at Minneapolis is selling at this time (May 9) at 22 to 31 cents over the July price. Thirteen per cent Hard Winter wheat at Kansas City is selling at 13 to 14 cents over the May price.

Soft Red Winter wheat has maintained a firm position, No. 2 Red being quoted at St. Louis at \$1.85 to \$1.88 per bushel.

The export demand for wheat has continued fairly active and exports of wheat and flour for the crop year to May 1 totaled approximately 230,000,000 bushels, indicating that the total exports of wheat for the crop year may reach 250,000,000 bushels.

The rapid reduction in rye stocks during the past few weeks has placed the rye market in a very firm position and prices have advanced relatively more than for wheat. Stocks of rye in the principal markets now total only about 10,000,000 bushels and receipts are very light. Exports recently have ranged from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels per week, and total exports to the first of May were about 42,500,000 bushels.

While the condition of the crop is much better than that of wheat, it apparently is not making as good progress as was indicated by earlier reports. The condition on May 1 was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 86.8 per cent of normal compared with 82.2 per cent on May 1 last year. This condition indicates a yield of about 13.9 bushels per acre, or a total production of nearly 58,000,000 bushels compared with 63,500,000 bushels harvested last year.

The corn market has been strengthened by the advance in wheat but it has also developed independent strength. Commercial stocks are being rapidly reduced and with continued light receipts all offerings, both of cash corn and on May deliveries, are being readily taken. The demand from feeders and from industries continues of only moderate volume. Mexico has recently suspended the import duty on corn for two months and this is reported to be causing an active demand for White corn at Omaha and other central western markets. White corn for milling purposes and also Yellow corn were in good demand at practically all the markets, but the demand for Mixed corn of the lower grades was less active. The cool weather during the early part of May was unfavorable for germination of the corn crop. In the Upper Mississippi Valley, particularly in Iowa, it has been both too cool and too dry and the early planted corn has been slightly damaged by frost in the southern portion of that state. Slight frost damage has also been reported in southern Missouri, but no material harm to date has occurred in the southern Great Plains, although it was too cool in general for good results. The weather in the southeastern states has also been too dry and cool for crop.

The oats market has not advanced as rapidly as other grains but the demand has been more active and the market worked into a firmer position. Stocks of oats continue relatively large and the offerings on May contracts are being very well taken at the principal markets. Unofficial reports indicate some increase in acreage and the new crop is making satisfactory progress generally, although at this time rain is needed in parts of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

The flax market has held about steady since our last review, although daily fluctuations have ranged around 5 to 7 cents per bushel. Stocks of flax in United States markets are small and receipts continue very light. Crushers have been active buyers of the current offerings at prices ranging from

2 cents under to 3 cents over future prices. The seeding of flax is well along in the Northwest under generally favorable conditions. While it is too early to estimate the flax acreage, indications point to an increase over last season. There have been good rains over the flax area which put the ground in good shape for new breaking and it is reported that this land will be used principally for flax. Some frost damage is probable to early flax in the Central-Northern States and warmer weather would improve conditions throughout the entire area.

REFUTES INFERENCES FROM WALLACE REPORT

F. W. Riddell, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, has issued the following statement:

During the past few months a number of persons who have been seeking to discredit the farmers' commercial grain handling organizations have been using the Wallace report as a basis for the assertion that exporters have been making a profit ranging at times as high as 38 cents per bushel on exporting wheat to the old country. This assumption is arrived at by a juggling of figures contained in Table 37 of the report which the late Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Henry C. Wallace, submitted to the President of the United States on the Wheat Situation. This report was in no manner an investigation into the profits or losses made by grain exporters.

In view of the fact that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company is one of Canada's largest exporters of grain, having handled over 42,000,000 bushels for export during its last fiscal year of operations, the company took it upon itself to communicate with the United States Secretary of Agriculture and obtain his opinion as to whether or not the Wallace Report was a proper document to be used in determining export profits.

The following letters passed between the company and the United States Government:

Hon. W. M. Jardine,
Secretary of Agriculture,
United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It has been brought to our attention that a number of agriculturists in Canada are using a report which was issued by the United States Department of Agriculture upon which to base the assumption that a profit, ranging at times as high as 30 cents per bushel, has been made in the exporting of wheat from Canada to the British markets.

This assumption is arrived at from Table 37, compiled by the Division of Statistical and Historical Research of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and published on Page 99 of the Report on the Wheat Situation made to the President of the United States by the late Secretary of Agriculture in November, 1923.

Was this report intended to show the results of an investigation into the subject of profits, or losses, made in the export of wheat, and, if not, what was its purpose?

We would appreciate it greatly if you would let us know whether the figures contained in Table 37 of the Wallace Report can be taken as a proper basis for computing the profits made in exporting Canadian wheat. If this table can properly be used for computing the profits from exporting Canadian wheat, we would esteem it a favor if you would explain how.

Yours very truly,
SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR
COMPANY, LIMITED, per Cecil Lamont.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, April 2, 1925.

Mr. Cecil Lamont,
Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Ltd.,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dear Mr. Lamont:

I am informed that the table to which you refer, showing the margins between the price of wheat in Winnipeg and Liverpool, was not intended to show profits or losses made in the exporting of wheat. These figures cannot be taken as an index of profits or losses. They merely show that for the given months, allowing the highest freight rates from Port Arthur to New York, that is all-rail rates, the margins of prices eliminating freight rates between Winnipeg and Liverpool were greater than between Kansas City, Chicago or Minneapolis and Liverpool.

The particular point to the study was the relation of these markets to the world markets, bringing out the fact that the Minneapolis market in 1923 was for a time definitely upon an import basis and that the prices in the other two markets were not always sufficient to pay even transportation costs.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. DUNLOP,
Acting Secretary.

It will be seen from the above correspondence that these persons who are seeking to discredit the farmers' commercial grain handling organizations are using very unfair tactics.

The Royal Grain Inquiry Commission in its report finds that the Wallace Report is "inaccurate and misleading." Furthermore, Henry C. Wallace, before his death, in writing to A. L. Brown of Broadview, Saskatchewan, intimated that Table 37 in his report could not properly be used in computing export profits.

It is quite generally known that the grain export business during the past few years has been a most hazardous undertaking, due largely to the unsettled economic conditions in European importing countries. Many export firms, and among them the farmers' commercial companies, have suffered losses, while some

of the privately owned companies have withdrawn from the field.

In view of the pronouncements of Government officials and the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, the further use of the Wallace Report as a basis for attempts to undermine the farmers' grain handling organizations would indicate that those who make use of it do so knowing that the report is misleading and one is open to conclude that these persons are lacking in fairness and principle.

NORTH DAKOTA GRAIN ACT HELD INVALID

The Federal Supreme Court decided on May 4 that the North Dakota Grain Grading Act was invalid, in an opinion rendered by Associate Justice Van Devanter. Judge Brandeis dissented. The North Dakota law referred to was one of the legislative measures brought by the Non-Partisan league, and the court held in its opinion that the act was not valid because it was "a direct regulation of the

buying of grain in interstate commerce." The case has been known as that of George F. Shafer, attorney-general of North Dakota, et al., appellants, versus the Farmers Grain Company of Embden, et al. It was a suit to restrain enforcement of the law. The grain company owns and operates country elevators within the state, and asked that the state officials be enjoined from enforcing the act. The Federal district court granted the injunction, and the May 4 decision in the high court affirms the action of the lower court.

Some time ago the Supreme Court had held invalid a statute which had the same general purpose, in the case of Lemke versus Farmers Grain Company. In his opinion, Justice Van Devanter pointed out that the decisions of the Supreme Court have established the rule that a state statute which by its necessary operation interferes with or burdens interstate commerce is invalid regardless of the purpose for which it was enacted. He holds that the North Dakota law falls within this rule.

Hints to the Elevator Millwright

"Big Bill" Davis Tells How to Solder Galvanized Steel and How to Make Tools for Building Elevator Spouts

By OLD TIMER

WHEN William Davis (alias "Big Bill") took charge of Morris A. Marston's "Square Deal" Elevator at Massapoag Lake, as millwright, he found in use a lot of spouts which he immediately named the "dusties." These spouts were used for shooting outward grain from a scale bin up near the top of the elevator, down to any one of the several "sinks" in the elevator floor. From these sinks, the grain was again elevated to be sent via chute into railway cars or storage bins. But chiefly, this abominable arrangement was used when "loading out."

The spouts terminated from eight to 12 feet above the elevator floor, according to which sink a spout might be aimed at. The grain, shooting downward, and laterally toward a sink, released clouds of dust which spread through the entire elevator and dust deposits of incredible thickness were to be found upon every horizontal object. Mr. Davis went after these "dusty" spouts in a most vigorous manner and prevailed upon Mr. Marston to let him change over the crude spouting arrangement so as to spout the grain directly to point of delivery, and not have to shoot grain through the air.

In working out this matter, Big Bill found it necessary to use several pieces of galvanized sheet steel work, consisting of spouts, a small hopper and a sort of "turn-table" shoe to use upon the delivery end of some spouts, in order to make dustless connection between the spout and the compartment into which grain was discharged from the spout. Not being able to have the sheet metal work made up by a sheet metal worker, Big Bill rigged up a crude set of blending rolls from three pieces of old cold-rolled shaft, which he cut with a hacksaw and then fitted with bearings, made the top roll adjustable, and fitted it with a crank. He also made a couple of "stakes" from old railroad steel, and Mr. Marston let him purchase some stout bench shears, a pair of heavy "snips" and three heavy soldering coppers. Mr. Davis quickly discovered that his own light soldering coppers were of very little use for soldering heavy galvanized work. The small copper did not hold heat enough to solder more than a few inches of seam before reheating was necessary. But three or four-pound coppers did the trick nicely, and having three, two could be heating in a home-made furnace, while the third copper was doing actual soldering.

Before Mr. Davis had made many pieces of sheet metal work, he discovered that some kind of a folding tool, for locking together the ends of sheets, was an absolute necessity. He contrived a folder from two pieces of old rail, each about four feet long. He had one edge of one of the pieces planed thin in a machine shop—one edge of the tread, then he hand-forged a set of three stout hinges,

and fastened them to the rails in such a manner that the planed edge of the one rail would swing over against the other rail tread when a lever was pulled which had been bolted to one end of the rail with the planed tread. Pieces of light steel were fastened to one of the rails to hold the sheet steel during the bending act, and to form a guide to the width or depth of the lock thus formed. Only one width of lock was possible, as the guide was not made adjustable.

The steel-rail "folder" did a good job, and thenceforth Mr. Davis was able to turn out almost any shape of metal-work necessary. But, he very quickly discovered that soldering, no matter how well done, could not be depended upon to hold together galvanized steel. The soldering might hold all right, but the joint might fail by the galvanizing peeling from the steel. This is true with commercial steel plate, and may perhaps, be due to the fact that such steel is not "galvanized" at all, the deposit of zinc being applied by dipping the cleaned steel plates into a bath of melted zinc, which possibly does not adhere as closely as when deposited by electrolysis.

Be that as it may, Mr. Davis found that galvanized sheet steel parts must be fastened together either by riveting, or by folding and locking. Then, soldering could be used to make the seam or joint water or air tight, but soldering must never be depended upon for holding-strength. After doing his sheet metal work along these lines, Mr. Davis had no more trouble in making his sheet-steel work "stay put."

He had a bit of trouble with keeping the heavy coppers well tinned while in use. Something about soldering galvanized steel seemed to play havoc with the "tinning" of the coppers. Finally, Mr. Davis discovered the "know-how," and after that, he had no further trouble. He procured two porcelain drinking mugs and a big lump of sal-ammoniac and some commercial muriatic (hydrochloric) acid from a drug store, together with some rosin and a few strips of sheet zinc from an old sheet of that metal which had once been under a heating stove. Failing this, he would have peeled the zinc off a defunct dry battery cell, or used the cover of one of Mrs. Davis' Mason preserve jars.

A galvanized tray about an inch deep and six inches wide was made up, with length enough to accommodate a stick of "half-and-half" solder. Upon this tray were placed the two mugs, the lump of sal-ammoniac, a stick of solder and a lump of rosin. Each of the mugs was filled one-third full of the hydrochloric acid. Strips of zinc were dropped into one mug, until the acid would dissolve no more. If "boiling" failed to start when the zinc was inserted, Mr. Davis would add a small quantity of water and boiling would begin at once.

Once he put in too much zinc at the same time, and the acid boiled out of the mug all over tray, solder and rosin.

When a galvanized seam was to be soldered, the coppers would be heated almost red hot—far hotter than when soldering tin or copper. Then a hot copper would be rubbed hard against the sal-ammoniac, and white fumes would roll up, choking Big Bill if he inhaled them. Then the hot copper was dipped into the cup of "killed" acid—the one with the zinc in it—and then the copper was rubbed quickly against the stick of solder, a portion of which was melted off upon the bottom of the tray. The copper was then rubbed in this puddle of solder, upon which a bit of rosin had been thrown. If the solder failed to "take" upon any portion of the hot copper, another dip into the killed acid, would remedy the trouble, and the copper was tinned perfectly in a quarter of the time it has taken to tell about it.

Mr. Davis found that soldering galvanized metal was very hard upon the "tinning" on the soldering coppers, and that the above described operation would have to be repeated frequently as the soldering proceeded. This method of tinning coppers is different from the usual method of heating the copper to a low temperature which would barely melt solder, then rubbing the copper in a puddle of melted solder and rosin, preferably upon the surface of a soft brick. The method thus described, requires a low temperature of the copper, while for use with coppers for soldering galvanized metal, a higher temperature is used in tinning the coppers, for reason that such high temperature is necessary for soldering the zinc-coated steel.

Mr. Davis pulled two sections of bristles from one of Mrs. Davis' scrub brushes, cut two strips of galvanized steel $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wide and four-inches long. He bent the metal at one end, into a little trough, laid in a bunch of fiber "bristles" then hammered the metal down upon the bristles, making a little brush with the bristles projecting endwise. One of these little brushes was placed in each mug, and kept there—for applying the acid to the work during soldering operations. The "killed" acid was used as described, for preparing the coppers for tinning, also this acid was used when soldering iron or steel parts which had not been galvanized. It was never used for soldering galvanized surfaces, save when it was desired to cover over a steel rivet on said surface, when the killed acid would be applied to the rivet-head in question.

Mr. Davis found that he could best solder galvanized steel by heating the copper to the limit of temperature which would permit the tinning to remain upon the copper. Then, he would rub over the surface to be soldered with brushfuls of the "raw" acid, give the very hot copper a quick dip into the killed acid and apply it to the place to be soldered, at the same time, melting off a liberal amount of solder by holding the stick of "half-and-half" directly against the soldering copper.

The raw acid, in its action, dissolves off a bit of the zinc coating from the steel, and the dissolved acid is deposited upon the cut edges of the sheet metal, thus enabling solder to adhere thereto, far better than if killed acid had been used instead of the raw acid. Mr. Davis found that very frequent applications of the copper to the sal-ammoniac, and into the killed acid mug, were necessary in order to maintain the coat of tin in good shape upon the copper, which, as stated, best solders galvanized steel when heated to the limit temperature which the solder "tinning" will bear.

In the manner described above, and by first securely riveting or locking the parts together, Mr. Davis was able at will, to make spouts and other articles, which he effectually prevented loose grain from "shooting through the air" in the Square Deal Elevator, and reduced the dust from moving wheat to almost a negligible quantity.

"Be careful," Big Ben told the writer, "and not get this way of soldering and of tinning coppers mixed with the methods usually employed on coppers used for light tin and for soldering in general.

Coppers thus used are tinned at a low temperature, which will barely melt the solder. The copper is cleaned by filing or rubbing upon a sand-strewn board, or by rubbing in a solder filled cavity in the top side of a soft brick, some of the brick dust mixing with the solder and forming a splendid copper cleaning method. Then, the copper is either rubbed in a puddle of solder and rosin, upon a bit of tin, or in the soft brick cavity, or two coppers may be rubbed together until the coating becomes perfect. The latter method is much employed by professional tinnerns.

"Be mighty sure," Mr. Davis continued, "that the copper is barely hot enough to melt solder. If the copper is too hot, it cannot be easily tinned in this manner. On the other hand, when tinning a copper by the sal-ammoniac and killed acid method, the copper must be almost red hot, and when it is dipped in the killed acid and instantly removed therefrom, the copper will hiss in great shape. This way of tinning a copper is useless unless the copper is very hot. You can use either method, but don't try to mix them, or neither will work well."

GRAIN CLAIMS AND THE RAILROADS

By W. S. BRAUDT*

In classifying the losses in the grain trade which are liability items, first we have the ever present loss caused by shortage in weight. Second, the loss from decline in market value due to slow movement or to unreasonable delay in transit. Third, the deterioration in grade and value due to heating in transit that may be caused by slow movement or unreasonable delay in transit coupled by confinement in tight box car with no chance to turn the grain over to cool it in any way. Fourth, the failure to get cars to load and fifth, the illegal or erroneous collection of freight charges that are overcharges.

Very briefly, on the first loss item, namely shortage in weight, this is a triangular cause; failure or error in loading at point of shipment; failure or error or deliberate suppression of part of contents unloaded at unloading point; loss of contents by the railroad to whom there has been given 88,000 pounds of grain to transport to destination and only 87,200 pounds delivered at destination, the other 800 pounds having leaked out of a defective car or having been stolen out of said car while in the carrier's possession as a common carrier and practically an insurer of the grain given them to transport. The railroad cannot be charged with weighing error or irregularities at loading or unloading points but they are liable for the third cause mentioned, and one or two of the trunk lines are not backward about invoking causes one and two as a means of evading liability for cause three.

Delay items for decline in market or for deterioration are a proposition of the destination market value of the grain, in the condition it should have been in, on an arrival date after allowing the carrier reasonable time in which to move the grain to its market destination.

Losses from failure to furnish cars is the car supply question all over again. You are entitled to your elevator's individual share of the available cars for loading; you must get them or prove unjust discrimination in favor of some competing shipper.

Losses to you from overcharges are the tariff provisions and constant changes take place in these documents. Read and know your freight tariffs that apply to the particular shipping that you do; you are entitled to suitable notice of change in rates and other tariff provisions; and my respectful recommendation to you is to see that you get such notice.

Shortages in weight are of sufficient importance to justify further comment here. They arise through defective record car movement as leaking cars; evidence of recent repairs (clever work here sometimes removes all evidence of previous leaking con-

ditions en route), bulged or otherwise dangerously unsafe cars, and cars that are not at all times properly protected by seals. A car seal is certainly not an absolute protection of a load of grain; but neither is money always perfectly safe in a steel safe. Disturbed seals, however, do indicate a cause but bear in mind please, that seals must be broken for state and other inspection as well as other causes, but do not overlook the fact that such loads with seals broken for legal reasons must be under proper surveillance while the seals are removed and replaced.

The other angle of the loss by shortage in weight is the hard one out of which to get much satisfaction. I refer to the so-called "clear record" movements. In this class of claims the triangular causes I previously spoke to you about, come out stronger than ever. In cases of so-called clear record shortages, the carrier is inclined to throw the burden onto loading or unloading failures or errors. The third point of this triangle applied to clear record shortage claims, is simply a question of an unrecorded leak in transit. Some railroads not only take every known precaution to get all leak records, but they maintain expensive records of car conditions and when the freight claim officer of that railroad tenders you the result of an investigation that indicates a clear record of handling, he has an argument that is worth something. The trouble with most investigations is that they are superficial, take in the loading point, the unloading point, clear up any change in seals and call it a clear record. This is not a clear record. Conductors and yardmen, inspectors and special agents look over these cars and the only prima facie case of clear record that can be justly so is one where the record of every man handling the car submits his record to make up the whole. One railroad I have in mind investigates these shortages and I would like to tell you about them some time. This clear record proposition presents extreme difficulties in dealing with some roads. And this condition is unjust and unfair. There is always the question of doubt basis to apply.

One more thing, gentlemen, that is costing you money on these small losses and that is the six months clause of the bill lading. I would like to go into this in the detail that it deserves but time limits must come first. Briefly, no four-sided railroad will invoke this proviso of the bill lading in a liability case. I have the citations right here to show any interested shipper or receiver that the decisions of the courts show that failure to file within six months, in a liability case, is not a bar to recovery. This six months clause needs your consideration gentlemen. It is monumentally unfair to apply it to liability cases filed within two years of the unloading date.

I cannot pass up this opportunity to pay certain respects to the 50 mile per day basis that is getting to be such a lusty child with the railroad freight claim officers. There is nothing to it but a basis and as a basis it is against your interests. A car should receive continuous movement in direction of destination, and if it gets it the "no schedule on bulk grain" alibi falls flat. Move it by local freight service if nothing better offers, but move it continuously and not back track it to let less important revenue traffic have precedence.

PORTLAND GETS DISTRICT COMMERCE OFFICE

Since Portland, Ore., has become one of the leading export wheat shipping ports in the United States, it is not surprising to find that a district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is to be opened in that city May 15. The announcement was made by Director Julius Klein, and he says that this will constitute the third such office on the Pacific Coast, the others being at Seattle and San Francisco respectively.

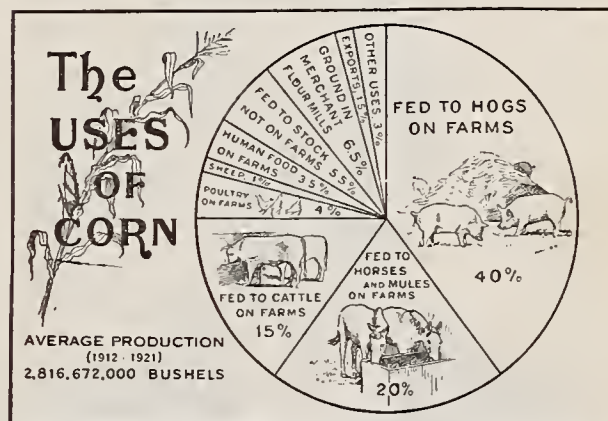
The fact that sufficient funds were not available has been all that prevented instituting such an office at Portland sooner. The increasing export business of that area and the prevailing interest in export questions on the part of firms around Portland made the desirability of such a step ap-

parent a long while back. James E. Peebles, a former resident of Portland, has been selected as district manager and will head the new office. He has been assistant manager of the Seattle office for the last three years, and has a very thorough knowledge of the subjects involved in administering the duties attached to such an office.

INDUSTRIAL USES OF THE CORN CROP

A list of products made from corn, published by the Department of Agriculture, contains 146 commodities, and includes such items as axle-grease, shoe heels, face powder, chair cushions, cigarette-holders, gun powder, incense, punk, phonograph records, shoe horns, varnish, and shaving soap. The value of the corn crop to the American farmer, says the Department, is greater than the value of any other crop grown in this country. It is estimated that 40 per cent of the total crop is fed to swine on farms, horses account for 20 per cent, and cattle 15 per cent. The next largest use for corn is for human food, 10 per cent of the crop being used for this purpose on farms and ground in merchant flour mills.

Chemists of the Department of Agriculture have been working on the problem of utilizing the waste products of this tremendously important crop since 1918, and have discovered many uses that are commercially practicable. Adhesive materials belonging to the same group of chemicals as starch, dextrine and sugars are extracted from the cobs cooked under pressure in super-heated water. Pentosan



adhesives can be used for pasting fiber boxes and cheap paper bags. A special use is in the manufacture of briquettes from fine sizes of anthracite. More than 60 patents on the production of furfural from corn cobs and its utilization have been issued in the United States and other countries during the past five years. Laboratory work has also developed cheap processes for extracting from the corn cob a synthetic resin from which can be made telephone receivers, phonograph records, and noiseless gears. Pipe stems, electrical instrument parts formerly made of hard rubber, buttons, binders for brushes, glue, and a hundred other kindred articles are now being manufactured from synthetic resin compounds which are made with furfural.

A mimeographed pamphlet, prepared by Miss C. Louise Phillips and E. G. Boerner, may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington. The pamphlet covers uses and products made of corn, and only a limited number of copies are available.

ACCORDING to latest available reports from the Department of Agriculture, exports of wheat from this country, July to March, 1923-24, were 67,260,473 bushels, compared to the same period in 1924-25 (current year),—170,127,163 bushels.

THE embargo against importation of foreign wheat in Spain was raised April 25 to permit the importation of about 2,000,000 bushels, maximum price to be \$1.97 per bushel, net, loaded in conveyances at port of discharge, and bids to be sent to Junta Central de Abastos. A later cable from Commercial Attache Cunningham, Madrid, says that a decree published April 22 provides that all wheat purchased must be delivered in Spain within 60 days from date. Bids were to have been made before May 2.

* From an address delivered April 21 at the annual meeting of the Western Grain Dealers Association, in Des Moines, Iowa, by W. S. Braudt, treasurer of the Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Peoria Entertains Illinois Grain Dealers

CUSTOM has it that when a convention meets in a city the size of Peoria, Ill., the mayor must offer the city's keys to the delegates before the meetings can get away to a good start. It is a convention rite that is rivaled in age only by some of the jokes ever found hobbling around at a thirty-second annual convention. But on May 5, when the Illinois Grain Dealers Association began its two-day annual meet, and Mayor-elect Louis Mueller, of the Mueller Grain Company, welcomed the members to his city, the old rite became new and significant. Here was a mayor who was no doctor, lawyer, or drygoodsman, but an out and out grain man, and to many there, an old friend.

TUESDAY MORNING

The better the convention, the more things there are to be talked about "out of session," and the harder it is to get started. After the gavel failed, singing led by E. Ehrends finally sounded notice that the first session had begun, and when Dr. B. G. Carpenter, of Peoria, offered the invocation, the Gold Room at the Jefferson held a fair attendance. In his welcome to the grain dealers of the state,

the view of repealing the obnoxious and vicious sections of the Minnesota law. This hearing brought out the fact that the wheat pools of Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota have failed to benefit the farmer, and an unbiased audit of the Minnesota Wheat Growers Association's records shows that organization to be insolvent, with a probability that it will soon join the defunct and disbanded pools of the far Northwest. A few figures as to cost of operation may not be amiss. The total expense, including organization purposes and handling 523,644 bushels of pooled wheat was \$162,336.09, which is over 30 cents per bushel. Of this extravagant expense to the farmers for marketing their wheat, \$86,426.59 was charged to commissions to organizers and office expense, a shining example of "farming the farmers" via the "co-op route" as advocated by Sapiro, Lowden Peteet and others of co-operative marketing fame. By way of comparison, a group of eight elevators outside the pool handled an equal amount of grain at one-fifteenth of the organization expense under the pool, proving the present marketing system to be the most economical and most satisfactory method of marketing grain. It is pleasing to the grain trade that other states are questioning the constitutionality of such drastic and un-American legislation, and it is to be hoped the farmer will soon realize the injustice to himself and the business world in general by demanding the repeal of laws breeding socialism and paternalism whose advocates desire only a professional fee or a political office as a reward for their activities.

Federal Trade Commission

There is further cause for rejoicing in the grain trade to know that the Federal Trade Commission has at last learned the intent and purpose for the creation of this organization. Almost from its inception the members of the commission have acted as self-constituted spies upon commerce and industry. A recent revision of the rules, brought about by a decision of the Supreme Court and proposed legislation by Congress, as a result of frequent fishing expeditions into the records of corporations together with just complaints from business organizations throughout the country, now assures business in general, the courtesy and fair treatment to which it is entitled.

Co-operators Object to Accounting to Uncle Sam

It is amusing to note the wailing of the "co-operators" (?) who objected to accounting for the \$500,000 appropriation they wished our Government to legislate from the United States Treasury for their special benefit as proposed by the Capper-Haugen Co-operative Bill. This is simply another case of whose ox was gored, and it happened to be the proponents of co-operative legislation.

The Grain Trade Brief Presented to the Agricultural Commission

When President Coolidge appointed his Agricultural Commission to investigate farm conditions, the Legislative Committee of the Grain Dealers National Association, whose chairman is A. E. Reynolds, prepared a brief entitled "The Grain Trade," and presented it to the Agricultural Commission for its careful consideration. This brief should be read by every grain dealer and farmer in the United States, as its contents are a matter of record based on facts pertaining to the grain trade during the past 34 years. It is a pleasure to quote the conclusion of this Committee as follows:

"The grain trade (including the successful farmers' elevators) takes its stand with a sense of absolute fairness and justice on these four propositions: (1) Against artificial stimulation of co-operative marketing; (2) against special privileges to any class; (3) welcomes competition from the self help type of co-operatives; (4) Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace just before his death wrote his annual report to the President. In this last message he took a stand on the question of state aid and self help, which is now and always has been the stand taken by the grain dealers, namely:

"The relationship of the Government to co-operation should be one of service. It should help farmers market their crops just as it helps produce crops, not by doing the work, but by supplying information, which the farmers cannot get for themselves. To go further would be to injure rather than to aid the co-operative movement."

"Let the Government supply information to the farmers 'which they cannot get for themselves.' To go further than this is to injure the grain dealers and also to injure rather than aid the farmers themselves. Here is a safe, progressive, just and permanent policy. On it we stand."

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has also said, "The Government possesses no magic wand, the waving of which will cure all agricultural ills, but the farmer must learn to help himself through the educational facilities supplied him by his Government." It is true President Coolidge and Secretary Jardine are

committed to further co-operative legislation, but let us hope that the intense feeling between the "co-op" factions continues to broaden, also that the merry fight between the Grain Marketing Company and the Illinois Agricultural Association (the latter organization having sponsored the defunct U. S. Grain Growers), become so disgusting to the President, his Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural Commission, Congress and the real farmer himself to the extent that all legislative action of a co-operative nature be cancelled. One more crop to dispose of at prices in line with those of the past year would do much to eliminate the activities of the farmers' would-be saviors. Let the farmer alone and he will work out his own salvation and be the better for having done so. The only true co-operation is that with his local banker, merchant and grain dealer, all of whom are dependent on each other, and when this is done in each and every community, real co-operation will have become a fact instead of a fancy, as now painted by the professional fee grabber and the standing office seeker.

The Government has also recently found it necessary to warn county agents that their work was purely educational and not of a commercial nature in opposition to established business that did not interfere with their work.

Freight Rates

The present high grain rates are the cause of much dissatisfaction to both shipper and producer. At the same time the increased cost of operating the



PRESIDENT C. E. GRAVES

Mayor-elect Mueller said that to him, it was a very notable occasion because this, his first official address, was to grain men. His greeting was cordial, but brief, due to the fact perhaps that his inauguration was scheduled for that evening.

After a response to the welcome by President Graves, the president's report was read and adopted. It was as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

THE independent grain dealer, and in fact the entire grain trade has cause for rejoicing during the past year at having escaped some of the pernicious legislation advocated by the professed friends and would-be saviors of the agricultural class. The defeat of the McNary-Haugen Bill was due in a great measure to the untiring efforts of Congressman Rainey, who is to honor our Association with an address this evening, and who aroused the best minds in Congress to the danger of such unwise legislation. Our National Association valiantly opposed this sort of class legislation, and was instrumental in its political demise. It was never intended as an economic measure, but only a sop to the farmer that would enable the job-hunter to get on Uncle Sam's pay roll, and assist the "bunk" politician to remain in office.

Co-operative Marketing Legislation

There are now 37 states that have what are known as Sapiro co-operative marketing laws, including all of the surplus grain states. Some sections of this law have proven to be such a monstrosity that the marketing committee of the Minnesota State Legislature recently held a public hearing at St. Paul with



SECRETARY W. E. CULBERTSON

railroads, due to higher priced material, better pay to employees, building hard roads parallel with some of the short lines, and as a natural result reducing the income of both the passenger and freight departments, raises the question as to whether rates can be reduced without curtailing the efficiency of the railroads. The railroads are essential to the grain trade, and have had more to do with the commercial development of our country than any one thing. The regional advisory boards, composed of shippers of all commodities, which have operated so efficiently the past year in conjunction with the American Railway Association, have promoted a get-together spirit between shipper and carrier, resulting in much benefit to both. Let us hope that the best minds on both sides of the rate controversy may bring about a happy solution of this important question at the earliest date possible.

The Relationship of Grain Dealer to the Farmer

The independent grain dealer has no quarrel with the farmer or farm organizations, in fact many grain men are also farmers and members of farm organizations. His interest is in the prosperity of the farmers and on many occasions that interest has been manifested in timely financial aid during depression and low prices, also good advice in selling at a remunerative price to the producer. However any legislation that will enable any particular class of people, farmer or otherwise, to extract money from the Federal, state or county treasury to fight some one in the same line of business, and who is conducting it in a lawful and legitimate manner, is not conducive to good government and furthermore is a violation in both spirit and letter of the principle embodied in the Constitution of the United States. The opinion of your humble servant is that what our country is most in need of at the present time is a thorough study of the preamble to our national Constitution and a closer appli-

cation of the Golden Rule to our fellow men. Then indeed will the millennium have arrived in the grain trade.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT

Secretary W. E. Culbertson's report which was also read and adopted was given as follows:

BEFORE giving you a resume of the activities of your Association for the convention year, I ask your indulgence if I speak of a matter of deep concern to me, and one which I trust may be of more than passing interest to all of you, namely, the condition of the country grain dealer in Illinois. He is not now nor has he been making a fair return upon his investment. This applies to both the independent and the co-operative alike. The reason this condition exists is that he can no longer do business



CHIEF OF POLICE WEST AND MAYOR MUELLER

upon the same buying margin that has been in vogue for the last decade, and as a result is depending more and more upon speculation for his profits. This is economically wrong. Speculation may be the corner stone to wealth, but no one has the right to speculate that cannot afford to lose. It has been my observation that any business that must depend upon speculation for its profits will ultimately bring financial ruin to its owner. This is emphasized by the number of co-operatives that are in financial difficulties and the number of independent elevators that are for sale.

The country grain man for the last 20 years has been one of the most maligned of all business men and this is due to the general public having an erroneous idea of just what his function was and is in the business life of this nation. It may be of interest to you that in our high schools, colleges and universities, where economics is taught that in many instances the lessons and explanations are direct attacks upon our business, our methods and ourselves. That the general public does not understand our business is small wonder, when we engaged in the business cannot understand the motives that prompt some dealers to offer more for grain than they can obtain for it, and to resort to other unethical practices, in order to keep their competitors from handling it. The country elevator is necessary to the handling of grain and cannot well be dispensed with. That the elevator is entitled to a reward for the service performed is conceded, but it is up to the elevator owner to obtain it. It is high time that the trade realize this and make an effort to put their business upon a sounder basis. This can best be done by the dealers following the plan of the bankers of this state and organizing in county units as such organization will permit the dealers to get better acquainted with one another and afford an opportunity to discuss the evil practices of the territory and devise a means for their eradication. I leave this as a suggestion.

Since our last annual meeting the work of the association has been largely of a routine nature. The Arbitration Committee has held no meetings. However, your secretary's office has been used as a medium through which several controversies have been settled. The arbitration feature of every association is one of its greatest assets, as it affords a means to adjust differences when all others have failed, but it has always been my belief that it should only be used as a last resort, and it gives me much pleasure to report that this is the third consecutive year that we have had no cases to refer to our Arbitration Committee. I doubt if there is another organization of like character that can equal, let alone surpass this record. The reputation, "our members live up to their contracts," is one of which I am very proud and means much to all of you, for it increases your standing among the receivers of all terminals.

The Scale Department has so grown in popularity that in addition to J. B. and L. C. Sowa, we have put

on another inspector, W. T. Kramer. Each inspector is assigned to a fixed territory which he covers at least once each year, travelling via auto truck and carrying his necessary test weights and repairs. The charge permitted to be collected by the inspectors is \$4 for the first scale and \$3 for each additional scale together with \$5 in lieu of actual travelling expenses from our members and \$5 straight for all scales inspected for non-members, together with the \$5 expense charge. Any repairs furnished are charged for at factory prices, and the labor of installation is an extra charge. Of course where a special trip is made for the convenience of the individual dealer the inspector is permitted to charge his actual travelling expenses in addition to the regular test fee, so it will be seen that it behooves our members to take advantage of the services of the inspectors when they are making their regular trips over the territory. The past year there have been a number of instances where dealers would not permit the inspector for some reason or another to go over their scales when he arrived on his regular tour, and then a short time later demanded that the inspector return, and yet protested paying more than the \$5 expense fee. It should be borne in mind that our Scale Department during the year has somewhat over 1,000 scales that have to be gone over and that these can not always be attended to just at the time that it would be most convenient for the owner. It is the desire of our Scale Department to take care of all the grain trade and especially our members, and in order that this may be done we must have your co-operation and I trust that during the coming season that you will give us this by permitting our inspectors to go over your scales on their regular trips. Letters advising that the scale inspectors are coming into your territory are mailed out in advance and to make sure that the inspector will call should be returned.

During the past year the Claim Department has handled very few claims. Either this department is not patronized by the members as it should be or else they are fortunate in having few claims. We trust that the latter may be the case. To make up for the loss in revenue in this department we have taken an agency with the Integrity Mutual Casualty Company, of Chicago, and are now in a position to handle all kinds of casualty insurance. We hope that our members may permit us to handle their workmen's compensation and public liability insurance. They can do this without it costing them more than they are now paying, and probably for less, as the Integrity, while a mutual company, writes a standard non-assessable policy at the same rate as the stock companies, but differs from them in that if they make a profit, it is returned in the form of dividends. When your present policies expire, let us place them. The benefits will be mutual.

The compiling of the 1925 Directory of the Grain



DR. J. W. T. DUVEL
Made His Last Address Before Going to Washington

Trade was begun in August and completed in time to be issued to the trade January 1. The expense of publishing and distributing this is taken care of through the advertisements it contains and in this connection I desire to state that the association solicits advertisements from only those whom we believe to be reliable people and worthy of the patronage of our members, and, we urge the grain trade generally to consider and give preference to these advertisers when in need of the services they can perform. The co-operation of the trade in this manner will be beneficial and mutually helpful.

Early this year the Department of Agriculture gave notice of a proposed change in the official standards for oats and held a series of public meetings that

those interested might be heard. These proposed changes were for the purpose of giving the Wild oats grown on the fowl lands of the Northwest a grade status. Your association was represented at the hearing in Chicago and protested any change in the present standard, it being our belief that if any change should be made that it should be a tightening up of grades whereby the present liberal allowance of these Wild oats would be reduced.

Besides attending to the routine of the office, I have spent as much time as possible in visiting our members and attending local meetings. Forty-one new members have been secured during the year. However, our membership shows a slight loss as through deaths, business failures and resignations, we have lost 45 members.

As to the financial condition of the association I



JACK BRENNAN, F. G. WINTERS, E. J. OVERLY, J. E. SCHMITZ
Receiver, miller, shipper, weighmaster

submit the financial report which shows a balance on hand May 1, 1925, of \$1,836.24.

In conclusion, I wish to express my heartfelt appreciation for the many courtesies extended me during the past year, and the loyal support given the association.

Following the adoption of the president's and the secretary's reports, E. E. Hamman, of Gibson City, told the convention that as chairman of the Finance Committee which had carefully gone over the Association books, he would say that all accounts were being kept in clear and concise form, that the voucher balances tallied, and that the books examined were probably better kept than some of the individual member's company account books were being kept.

E. M. Wayne, of Delavan, then reported that business had been slow for the Executive Committee, which was appointed for settling difficulties arising between members, as so far there had been no disputes, so Mr. Wayne closed his report as chairman by urging the members to make the coming year one of bigger and better disagreements so that this committee might have some work to do during the coming year.

Before adjournment of this first meeting, President Graves announced that in the absence of some regular members, the following Resolution Committee would serve: F. G. Winters, Chicago, chairman; H. A. Hilmer, Freeport; J. E. Brennan, Chicago; H. I. Baldwin, Decatur; A. A. Shelby, Sydney.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Three speakers, Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chas. Quinn, and R. C. Conway, were on the program for the afternoon, and these, with the impromptu discussion which followed, made this meeting the high spot of the convention.

Mr. Quinn limited the subject printed on the program and said he would talk on the present tendency in farm legislation. Tracing grain organizations from the early days, he showed that in nearly every movement, the farmer has been and is now, pictured as the very much aggrieved party. Political capital has been made of this and even now, after the reaction to this idea has begun to set in, the Government is behind the farmer movement. Mr. Quinn seemed to have no illusion about the strength of the farm bloc in congress, and the pro-farm activity in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. He said that he had been religiously reading the weekly reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and in all its mass of literature on the subject of co-operative marketing plans, he had as yet been unable to find anything about the

failures and the moderate successes in this field. He stressed the fact that the taxpayers' money was being prodigally spent by state and Federal agencies and gave as an instance of this the fact that Ohio University was offering a course in elevator management for elevator men. The experienced elevator men in this extension work of the University would be taught by professors who have had much of theory but little of practice.

His account of the defeat of McNary-Haugen Bill was interesting. He related that seven weeks before the bill came to a vote he estimated that there were 75 more votes than necessary to carry it; during the weeks however, before the final vote was cast, the work conducted by the National Grain Dealers Association was largely responsible for a reversal of the situation so that the bill was finally defeated by the majority of 73 votes.

He touched on the work of the national organization in preparing the grain brief but stated that the greatest work of the association was yet before it: The Brief On Co-operative Movements. Professor Boyle of Cornell University has already finished 20 some pages of the work which will run into several hundred pages. Mr. Quinn explained that Cornell's unexcelled library of farm books, pamphlets, and literature generally, made it the logical point at which such a brief should be written.

The purpose of the brief is to show just what the co-operative movement is. It will be an impartial survey of both sides showing the successes which it has to its credit, and also its inherent weaknesses.

laws he offered to answer any questions from the floor. Discussion on income taxes, however, was cut short to make way for the next speaker, Dr. J.



JOHN A. LOW, J. C. HIGHT, A. E. WOOD

W. T. Duvel. The full room testified to the interest there was in his talk.

One of the first facts that he brought out was that his activities were centered on the Chicago Board of Trade because nine-tenths of this country's

had a beneficial result rather than a detrimental one, and recommended that the Board of Trade be permitted to go on untampered with. Mr. Quinn then asked Mr. Duvel how the market would be expected to function if a daily fluctuation limit was in effect and the quotations hit the top in the first half-hour. In reply, Mr. Duvel stated that he thought supply and demand would eventually rule the market and do away with the sharp ups and downs but he admitted that the difficulty suggested by Mr. Quinn was a real one.

In cold type, it is difficult to report accurately the rapid-fire discussion and repartee as various members on the floor gave their views on the subject. The "hands" that the impromptu speakers all received seemed to indicate that the good natured debate following Dr. Duvel's talk added greatly to the value of an already good afternoon's program. Dr. Duvel's address was of special interest of course, since he had in his work at Chicago as head of the Grain Futures Administration, full powers of the Secretary of Agriculture. He did not state what the outcome of his investigations on the 'change would be, but intimated that the law which gave him his power had enough teeth in it to make for the great discomfort of offenders who might be caught with the goods.

At the close of the discussion President Graves announced the Nominating Committee to be as follows: C. C. Miles, Peoria, Chairman; W. H. Boies, Gridley; Fred Davis, Toulon; L. B. Walton, Mayview; L. W. Railsback, Weldon.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Anything that followed the session Tuesday afternoon was in danger of being an anticlimax. The last session did fall off in attendance, but the speakers of the morning were well up to standard. Transportation is a dry subject sometimes even to grain men but Chas. D. Morris presented his ideas so forcefully and with such conviction that he made the railway problem for shippers into the live issue that it really is. He maintained that in order to longer enjoy the satisfactory railway shipping service, there must be a reversal of the treatment accorded to the railroads.

He made clear that the short hauls of the railroads were being cut into tremendously and unfairly by bus and truck companies operating over hard roads towards which they paid very little for maintenance; he showed that the long hauls of the railroads were being discriminated against unfairly by the low rates applicable to shipping going through the Panama Canal. He was careful, however, to state that the railroads were for good roads and for deep waterways but that they were also for just rates being levied on carriers using them.

Owing to the losses incurred by greatly reduced



WHEN GOOD FELLOWS GET TOGETHER

Upon its completion it will be distributed to members of Congress.

Mr. Quinn also told the interesting story of how he engineered the repeal of the telephone and telegraph war taxes. He closed his address by a plea to the members of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association for direct membership in the national organization.

R. C. Conway, internal revenue agent, followed Mr. Quinn with a talk on an entirely different subject but one which was of certain interest to a large number of the dealers present. He said that many members no doubt had been confronted from time to time with revenue officers intent upon the verification of the tax reports filed several years before. He explained the necessity of getting the tax reports for the year 1920, verified before the accounts for subsequent years were audited. The sudden growth to enormous proportions of the work of the internal revenue office was given by Mr. Conway as the reason for the government delay in verifications, which many times he admitted was very annoying.

He threw out some hope for a betterment of this condition, saying that within the year the Government would probably be caught up and working on current tax reports. He pointed out that adjustments on tax reports involving \$15,000 or less could now be settled in the field offices of the revenue department and invited the members to make use of this service instead of delaying and being later forced to make a trip to Washington.

After discussing inventory and depreciation regulations which are now enforced in Federal excise

trading in futures is done there. To aid him in his work, he said that a questionnaire was being prepared which would be sent to grain dealers throughout the country. This questionnaire will inquire into all angles of the hedging. Dr. Duvel spoke of uncensored news reports over private wires and in the newspapers as forming the most dangerous practice that the legitimate hedger has to contend with. He cited one instance where a man in the pit sent out by wire the report that he had listed \$2,000,000 worth of sales in the last half-hour. Upon investigation it was found that his sales for all of that day amounted to less than half the amount named. Dr. Duvel's suggestion for a daily fluctuation limit drew some fire from the audience and started discussion. In defense of his position he stated that such an arbitrary limit worked successfully on the cotton exchanges and that by such a method margins would always hold for a day at least, enabling the dealers to protect themselves by hedging.

In the discussion which followed, G. H. Hubbard of Mt. Pulaski; E. M. Wayne, of Delavan; C. C. Miles, of Peoria; and S. A. Whitehead, of St. Louis, all took part. Mr. Wayne offered a suggestion in form of a resolution bearing on the Board of Trade problem, which was referred to the Resolutions Committee. For about 15 minutes, condemning speculation became the order of the day, but Mr. Hubbard finally took the floor in its defense. He said that he had known a restricted type of market back many years when corn quotations were going down to the vanishing point. "Is that what you want?" he asked. He declared that speculation



WM. E. HIRSHEY, DAUGHTER AND WIFE

revenues on both long and short hauls Mr. Morris stated that in spite of all politicians remarks to the contrary, rail management today is not mak-

ing a fair return on investments. He said that notwithstanding this fact, the Interstate Commerce Commission was now investigating rates in every freight district in the United States, presumably to bring about further rate reductions on agricultural products. He gave figures to show, however, that the rates on grain and grain products were proportionately lower than any other class rates. The St. Paul receivership involving about \$800,000, 000 worth of property was referred to as an excellent example of what the railroads were coming to unless a change in public attitude was made, and made quickly. All of what Mr. Morris said applied to western and northwestern roads particularly, as eastern and southern rails have only 6 and 9 per cent respectively of their freight volume in agricultural products, while western and northwestern roads carry 21 and 29 per cent of their respective volumes in agricultural products. Any further rate reductions, the speaker declared would bring about a serious curtailment in either the quantity or quality of shipping service.

President Graves extended the thanks of the convention to Mr. Morris and also to the previous speakers, Dr. Duvel, Secretary Quinn, and Mr. Conway.

On the program were several subjects for general discussion, which had to rather hurriedly be touched upon the last morning. Mr. Butler, representing one of the mutual insurance companies, which has many stockholders in Illinois said that very little trouble was being had in getting new builders to adopt fireproof specifications, but that the main difficulty was in the unsafe remodeling of elevators. Feed mills call for motors, so therefore involve a fire hazard, and feed department installation specifications were now available, he said from most mutual companies, whether or not the dealer applying is a policyholder or not. Mr. Butler also took part in the brief discussion on the cost of operating a country elevator. Along this line he suggested that extensive cost data be gathered.

Sidelines must have been recognized as too big a subject, for discussion was not even begun on that. Scale inspection came in for its fair share



H. J. ROGERS AND WM. TUCKER

of consideration, as "Joe" Schmitz, weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade, was invited to speak a few words on this topic. Unlike most authorities on a given subject, Mr. Schmitz very briefly covered a subject on which he has had enough experience to talk all day. He urged the dealers to patronize the inspection service for the sake of economical upkeep, and accurate beam readings.

The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted, thereby holding the same staff as officers as were in office the year past, and naming three new directors, T. E. Hamman, of Arcola; Oscar Rink, of Edinburg; L. J. Colehower, of Wenona.

The resolutions introduced by the Resolutions Committee the last convention morning were unanimously adopted, and read as follows:

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, The Department of Agriculture is making an investigation of the future trading on the Chi-

cago Board of Trade market, and that no report of such investigation is as yet available, your committee is of the opinion that the great problems of national and international commerce and banking, demand that this Association should approach the question of limitations in quantities and prices in future trading with great caution; and

Whereas, The crop forecasts for wheat this year indicate that this country may be on a domestic basis, that is, that we will raise no more wheat than we will consume, and that this is a year when the placing of limitations might react unfavorably upon the farmer,

Be it resolved: That a committee of three members, of the Association be appointed by the president, to work with the Chicago Board of Trade to devise practical and reasonable ways and means, to meet the demand of the general trade, that radical swings in the future market be as far as possible eliminated.

Be it further resolved: That the convention declares itself to be in favor of a deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf. We believe the time has come for aggressive action on the part of Illinois in this matter. We realize as shippers of grain the importance of waterway transportation on a route wholly on American territory, connecting the farms of Illinois and of all the Mississippi Valley states, with the consuming nations of the rest of the world. We believe the dams should be removed in the Illinois river; that there should be Government aid for levees on the Illinois River; that there should be an adjustment of just claims of farmers in the Illinois Valley against the Chicago Sanitary District; that there should be a nine-foot waterway in the Illinois River; that there should be a sufficient flow from Lake Michigan to maintain at all times that depth in the river; that there should be in the interest of the taxpayers of Illinois the largest possible revenue from water-power in connection with said waterway to be controlled by the State of Illinois. We are advised that the Hull Bill is the only bill pending in Congress which embraces all these features. We, therefore, unreservedly endorse the Hull Bill and we commend the efforts of Congressman Hull and Congressman Rainey in the fight they are making for this waterway and we pledge to them our cordial co-operation and our aid in accomplishing the results for which they are so strenuously fighting.

Whereas, the Railroads of the Country are now meeting the keen competition of the hard roads and trucks in a commendable manner, and,

Whereas, the prosperity of the Railroads enabling them to give good service goes hand in hand with the prosperity of members of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association,

Therefore, be it resolved: That we, the members of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association in convention assembled, do declare ourselves as favorable to reasonable and just rates for rail transportation.

Be it further resolved: That the convention express its profound sorrow at the death of the late Hiram N. Sager of Chicago, Illinois, who was one of the outstanding figures in the grain trade of the Middle West and the memory of whose honorable career will long be cherished by us all.

Be it further resolved: That the thanks of this convention be extended to Congressman Rainey, Dr. Duvel, Charles Quinn, R. C. Conway and Charles D. Morris for their very able and instructive addresses, and that we do further extend our thanks to the Entertainment Committee of the Peoria Board of Trade and the management of the Jefferson Hotel for their entertainment and hospitality and to the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company for their efficient services in registration of members and we do further extend our grateful thanks to the retiring officers.

THE BANQUET

At some convention banquets, food is the only redeeming feature, for what part of the program is not dry, is missing. But the food at the Illinois Grain Dealers' banquet the night of May 5, was forced to take a back seat. Congressman Rainey, speaker, and Jerry McQuade with J. J. Donnelly, entertainers, did the forcing. Just how it is that McQuade and Donnelly are in Peoria and not on the Orpheum Circuit is one of the unsolved convention mysteries.

Congressman Rainey did not do just what he said he would. He said he would make a short talk. He made a long one, a very long one, but no one realized it until he got through. He had his audience; Ingersolls were forgotten. Congressman Rainey closed the House debate for war on April 7, 1917, and such a veteran has stories that are gripping. He told some of them. A great many facts and figures were given in his talk to prove his points concerning growing prosperity in the grain industry, in the United States generally and in the world at large. It was a highly optimistic talk. To straight grain dealers, and to their wives and daughters there, Congressman Rainey's talk was a welcome one because of the facts, and the point of view, both of which were presented with a finished delivery, possible to one who has for 22 years been a leader in the House of Representatives.

Grant M. Miles, president of the Peoria Board of Trade, was toastmaster.

CONVENTION POINTS

A. H. Shelby, manager of E. G. Coon Grain Company, Sidney, Ill., left home for the meeting at 3 o'clock in the morning and drove 130 miles, arriving in Peoria at 8 o'clock.

A. H. Beardsley, S. A. Whitehead, Louis Schultz and Claude Morton drove by auto from St. Louis. They reported most of the wheat was in fair shape with such of the oats as were up, looking good.

Lee Lockwood, grain broker of Des Moines, Iowa,

stopped for the meeting on his way south to Nashville, Tenn., and other southern points. He was accompanied by his wife and will visit in the South for several weeks.

Grain dealers attending the convention will have pencils to last for some time. They were given out by Harry R. Sawyer and W. M. Hirschey, with the compliments respectively of J. H. Dole & Co. and J. C. Shaffer Grain Company, Chicago.

Harry E. Surface, with the Webster Manufacturing Company of Chicago, represented the machinery interests at the convention. He reported that very many elevator owners are putting their plants in first class shape and a consequent demand for new equipment.

C. H. Dodd of Chicago and W. J. Klosterman of



"CHARLEY" DODD GREET'S "BILLY" KLOSTERMAN

St. Louis, stood pretty well with J. S. West, newly appointed chief of police by Mayor Mueller. We suppose there was a reason.

The United States Department of Agriculture was represented at the meeting by Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chicago; Philip Rothrock, St. Louis; Willard J. Gross, Federal Grain Supervisor, Peoria.

Cort Addison, representing the Benton Grain Company, came from Kansas City, and Albert Hede-lund of the United Grain Company arrived from Omaha.

Frank N. Howard of Crawfordsville, Ind., attended the convention and made new friends for Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Company.

Indianapolis, Ind., always sends a good delegation to the Illinois meeting. There came this year from that market, Ed. K. Shepperd and O. P. Larimore of the Cleveland Grain & Milling Company; Lew Hill of Lew Hill Grain Company; Bert A. Boyd, Chas. McEwan, Will W. Wilson, Don T. Hart, C. William Maibucher.

The delegation from St. Louis included, P. C. Knowlton and Frank Bubb of Martin & Knowlton Grain Company; A. H. Beardsley of Picker & Beardsley Commission Company; S. A. Whitehead of Nanson Commission Company; H. A. Van Rump of Van Rump Grain Company; W. E. Hotchkiss of Marshall Hall Grain Company; Edw. C. Seele and T. C. Taylor of Seele Bros. Grain Company; W. J. Klosterman, C. A. Morton, H. L. Boudreau, R. R. De Armond, H. H. Savage, L. F. Schultz, B. F. Jostes, Otto Gates, C. H. Williamson, Ed. Hunter.

Chicago was represented by some of her best grain merchants. There were present from that market, Eugene Schifflin of Philip H. Schifflin & Co.; E. T. Haney and M. E. Minor, Grain Marketing Company; F. G. Winters, Quaker Oats Company; H. R. Sawyer and W. M. Christie, J. H. Dole & Co.; H. J. Rogers and Wm. Tucker, Lamson Bros. & Co.; Gordon Hannah, Pope & Eckhardt Company; Jack Brennan and C. D. Olsen, John E. Brennan & Co.; John A. Low and A. E. Wood, E. W. Bailey & Co.; C. H. Dodd, J. W. Badenoch Company; A. R. Tunks, Bartlett Frazier Company; B. F. Traxler, representing E. P. Risser, W. M. Timberlake of Requa Bros.

NEWS LETTERS

PHILADELPHIA

WM. A. LOCKYER CORRESPONDENT

WITH April shipments of 26,621 barrels of flour, 3,373,071 bushels of wheat, 113,397 bushels of oats, 450,436 bushels of rye and 16,731 bushels of barley, flour and grain exports through the Port of Philadelphia for the first four months of this year continue to run far ahead of the total for the same period last year. An increase is shown in every instance with the single exception of corn, there having been no shipments so far this year. Flour exports for the first four months aggregate 160,448 barrels, an increase of 37,521 barrels over last year; wheat shipments so far total 16,208,877 bushels, an increase of 4,058,448 bushels; oats amount to 318,198 bushels, an increase of 268,305 bushels; rye, 914,669 bushels, an increase of 171,914 bushels and exports of barley during this period aggregate 133,199 bushels, an increase of 58,889 bushels over the corresponding four months of 1924.

Grain unloaded at the Girard Point Elevator of the Pennsylvania Railroad during the month of April included 1,296 cars of wheat; two cars of corn; 204 cars of rye and 135 cars of oats, a total of 1,637 cars, while at the Port Richmond Elevator of the Reading Company there were unloaded 911 cars of wheat; 53 cars of oats; 13 cars of barley and four cars of rye, a total of 981 cars for the month. At the Twenty-ninth Street Elevator of the latter company there were also handled 39 cars during April.

Contract for the construction of a re-enforced concrete grain elevator at Twentieth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, this city, was awarded recently to the Fegles Construction Company of Minneapolis, Minn., by the Reading Company. The elevator, which will be used for domestic purposes, will replace the one which was destroyed by fire about two years ago. The contract, as awarded, calls for the furnishing and erection of the plant complete, with the exception of the cement, which will be furnished by the Reading Company. Certain items of machinery and equipment will also be purchased direct through the company's purchasing department. It will have storage capacity in excess of that of the old structure which approximated 300,000 bushels.

Hubert J. Horan and George M. Richardson, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Commercial Exchange, were among those who accompanied Captain Asa F. Davidson, vice-president in charge of operations for the United States Shipping Board, on an inspection of the Port of Philadelphia recently. Captain Davidson came here to hear the complaints of local shipping men regarding the Shipping Board's services out of Philadelphia and the possibility of establishing combined cargo and passenger services. He visited the various grain elevators and municipal piers and was greatly impressed with the facilities of the port for the handling of export and import business. As a result of his visit, it is expected that a delegation of local business men will confer with Shipping Board officials at Washington in the near future.

G. Harry Righter, of Watertown, N. Y., has been proposed for membership in the Commercial Exchange, by Edward Dean and Edward M. Richardson. The Canadian Operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., of the Produce Exchange, New York, have also been proposed for membership by D. J. Murphy and D. H. White.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia was celebrated last month with a large representation of local flour and grain interests in attendance. Walter T. Roach, chairman of the Philadelphia Committee on Uniform Grain Engagement Notes, was chairman of the committee which arranged the celebration. He is vice-president of the Maritime Exchange, which at its annual meeting just prior to the anniversary re-elected J. S. W. Holton for his twenty-third consecutive term as president of the organization. C. Herbert Bell, president of the Quaker City Flour Mills; A. B. Clemmer,

secretary of the Commercial Exchange; James L. King, flour and grain dealer of West Chester, Pa., and a director of the Exchange, and Hubert J. Horan, president, were among those who attended the anniversary celebration.

C. W. Wagar, of the firm of C. W. Wagar & Company, served as one of the judges of election at the annual meeting of members of the Philadelphia Bourse, held this month.

Charles I. Rini, of the Parker Commission Company, who has been golfing at Asheville, N. C., recently, has returned to the floor of the Exchange.

Pennsylvania farmers to the number of 5,246 have availed themselves of loans totaling \$15,798,969 from Federal land banks and joint stock land banks since these agencies were established, according to the Sears Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. These loans are safeguarded by 606,158 acres of land in this state having an appraised valuation on land and buildings of \$42,136,079.

The Philadelphia Flour Club is planning to send a large delegation to the convention of the Associated Flour Clubs of America, which is to be held at Baltimore, Md., this summer, according to Stewart Unkles, president, of the Hecker, Jones, Jewell Milling Company.

Harry M. Stratton, of the firm of Donahue-Stratton & Co., grain shippers of Milwaukee, Wis., spent some time visiting the trade here recently. Other visitors included W. M. Ballinger, of Minneapolis; Charles Coles, of Mt. Holly, N. J.; W. B. Swartz, State College, Pa.; E. F. Marin, of Buffalo, N. Y.; T. L. Guthrey, of Kansas City; Samuel A. Beck, of Townsend, Del.; J. B. Dougherty, of Scranton, Pa.; J. G. Phillips, of Attica, N. Y.; J. F. Enns, of Inman, Kan.; V. N. Fleming, of Kansas City, Mo.; Charles M. Evans, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; P. H. McManus, of Dover, N. H.; V. E. Hood, of Chicago; G. Harry Righter, of Watertown, N. Y.; E. M. Stuts, Massillon, Ohio; J. Wells, of New York; M. E. Dickson, of Chicago; B. Lynn Robertson, of Manassas, Va.; A. Haines, of Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Ribledaffer, of Minneapolis, and Thomas Rhodes, of Pittsburgh.

DENVER

T. V. KIRK CORRESPONDENT

THE operators now take a more optimistic view of conditions than they have for some time as the upturn in the market seems to have restored confidence in values. The buyers are beginning to sit up and take notice again as evidenced by a small increase in business. The mills report that they have received more inquiries in the last few days than they have for months and take this to be an indication that a revival is near at hand. While of course there has been as yet no large contracts offered, yet those who have had years of experience in the marketing of grain and grain products can point out many little indications and leads, all of which prompt their statements that the worst is about over and that in the near future business will again be on a better level than it has been for the past 90 days.

Many inquiries have been received by the operators here for bran, as the buyers seem to be having some difficulty in locating stocks of bran that can be purchased at the prices they think reasonable and some reports indicate that the situation borders on a limited shortage of this product. Investigation develops that the mills in the territory have not stocks of bran at present due to the fact that the mills have been inoperative of some time which of course retards the gathering of large stocks of this product to serve the demand when there is one.

The western states are more active in the buying market, both for flour and mill products, than has been noted for quite a period, and all of this situation has developed within the last few days, which to some indicates that the recent depression was one which was largely attributable to market conditions.

Apparently some tonic has been injected into the

country shippers as the receipts of grain at this market have increased approximately 30 per cent in the last 10 days, all of which is an indication that almost everyone connected with the industry is looking toward better conditions and is doing something to help bring the trade back to normalcy.

The crop outlook for this territory continues to look discouraging on account of the extreme arid condition. The irrigation lakes are practically dry and unless a substantial amount of rain is had there will be no water for irrigation purposes. In the past week there have been three or four light rains which however did not total only about one-tenth inch precipitation.

Papers of incorporation have been filed by what will be known as the Denio-Barr Milling & Grain Company, Denver, who will operate a general milling and grain business. The incorporators are J. W. Denio, John L. Barr and Ralph Denio, and these with D. W. Kistler, G. S. Barr, Robert P. Quest and Ralph D. Mayor will form the Board of Directors.

G. L. Swain, who for many years was connected with the F. C. Ayres Mercantile Company, recently resigned from that firm as flour salesman. Ward W. Miller, formerly of Kansas City who has been selling flour for the Ayres Mercantile Company for some time in Idaho, will be the Denver representative of that company.

KANSAS CITY

B. S. BROWN CORRESPONDENT

THE grain market here has been very erratic during the past month and the larger buyers are said to be buying only in a very conservative manner. Shortly after the middle of April several daily breaks were in evidence in the local wheat markets, such breaks usually being followed on the first or second day following by upshoots which counteracted previous breaks.

Reported crop estimates have been quite variable, especially from the State of Kansas, estimates of whose crops have ranged recently from 110 to 150 million bushels, although nearly all reported estimates are now considerably higher than those of a month ago. C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers League, is of the opinion that, although the southern part of Kansas looks very good, that state is not likely to produce in excess of 110,000,000 bushels, due to the fact that some of the northern counties in the state are said to be very poor. However, the heavy rains in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, have recently caused the outlook to appear much brighter than a month ago.

It is said that mill feeds are very scarce in the local markets just now and that orders for bran and gray shorts cannot be filled here at present. Kansas City is reported to be the highest mill feed market in the country, due to light mill operations and to the unusual demand of the consumers. The larger mills are buying very cautiously, which is attributed to the high prices, and, although bran has been as low as \$21 per ton within the last four weeks, it is now priced at \$26 to \$26.50 per ton and the price of gray shorts is between \$32.50 and \$33.50 per ton.

This territory is thought by some to be closer in line for greater business in the central and eastern states than it has been for some time, and that a few weeks of growing weather will make quite a change in conditions of the market. Many of the larger buyers are said to be anticipating a sharp decline in the market between now and the middle of June, in the event that growing weather shall follow the rains. Buying of millfeeds for prompt delivery and for May deliveries is said to be general from the entire southwestern trade, with but very little, if any inquiry for June delivery.

Export trade in wheat and other grain is still reported to be very slow in this territory, only a few scattered orders at intervals being confirmed.

Dr. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, passed through Kansas

City, April 17, on his way to his home in Manhattan, Kan., for the first time since he accepted the Washington post. He spent April 17 and 18 at his Manhattan home, remaining in this city less than an hour. Dr. Jardine was met here by several friends who plied him with questions as to how he liked the new job after the 46 days of duty. He replied that he liked the job, in spite of the fact that there is plenty to do.

Dr. Jardine told of his efforts to have the Department in Washington all in the same building, explaining that the Department's 5,000 employes are now scattered over the city, in 42 buildings, which, in his opinion, takes too much time from actual operation of the Department in traveling from one building to another. Speaking of the employes in his department, he said, "Nearly all of them are from the farm. And the jibe sometimes made—that they do not have the interests of the farmer and the taxpayer in mind—is nonsense. I wish every farmer in the United States could visit the Department in Washington and see how it is run."

The secretary was optimistic over prospects for the farmer. He said that he believes that this year will be a good one for the farmer and expressed the opinion that good prices will prevail this year for wheat, corn and hogs. He said his ambition is to have the farmers use the Department in the same manner that big business interests already use it, and to have the business men lend a hand in place of telling the farmer what to do—"Heaven knows, the farmer has been 'told' enough."

James F. Parker, senior member of the firm of Parker & Graff, grain brokers of New York City, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., according to word received by E. H. Reed of Kansas City, on the night of May 5. Mr. Reed represents the firm on the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Jerry P. Parks, for several years manager of the millfeed department of the W. A. Ferson Hay & Grain Company of Kansas City, has left that company and, on May 1, opened his own brokerage office at 401 New England Building. He is acting as brokerage representative for mills, jobbers and feed manufacturers, and is apparently making a very successful beginning in his new business.

Reynier Van Evera of Kansas City, Mo., has been elected secretary of the American Corn Millers Federation, and the announcement is reported to have been made in Chicago to the effect that the offices of the Federation will be removed to Kansas City from Chicago. Mr. Van Evera is a flour broker, having offices in the Victor Building here, and is also treasurer of the Kansas City Flour & Feed Dealers Club.

The Kansas City Grain Club give a dinner at the Kansas City Club, May 7, which was well attended and greatly enjoyed. B. C. Christopher, Jr., is president and W. W. Fuller secretary of the Grain Club.

The membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade which was held by the late Eugene J. Gissler, who died suddenly in St. Louis last month, was sold on April 22, for \$10,000, said to be the highest price paid for a membership on the local board in several years. Erwin R. Jessen of the Uhlmann Grain Company purchased the seat, having been duly elected at a session of the Board.

MINNEAPOLIS

EDWIN O. WELDE

CORRESPONDENT

THE "daylight saving" schedule went into effect at the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Monday, April 27. As during former years, the hours on the trading floor of the chamber, until late September, will be from 8:30 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. each week day with the exception of Saturday, and from 8 to 11 a. m. Saturday. The advance of one hour corresponds to the schedule in use at the grain and stock markets, banks and other financial houses of New York, Chicago and other cities. All grain and stock quotations will be posted an hour earlier each day at Minneapolis brokerage houses. A majority of local grain companies will advance their opening and closing time an hour but otherwise no changes will be made in the daily schedules of business concerns of Minneapolis.

At the recent meeting of the Northwest Regional Advisory Board, held in the St. Francis Hotel, St. Paul, it was disclosed that railroads serving the Northwest are well equipped to handle the 1925 grain movement and to repeat the success of their operations of last year, which moved the great 1924 crop to market without a car shortage or traffic tie-up.

Minnesota's grain inspection department will provide the public with a laboratory test for the 1925 wheat crop. It is expected that this state test for

protein content will aid greatly in stabilizing values and will increase the scale of prices to be paid at country elevators. Laboratories will be installed in connection with the inspection offices both at Minneapolis and Duluth. They will make tests for protein content of all samples offered, and give a state certificate on which buyers can rely. Fees for these tests will pay for the service. The laboratory equipment will be paid for out of the grain inspection fund, and when once in operation, the laboratories are expected to be self-supporting.

The Equity Union Marketing Association will hereafter be known as the Farmers Co-operative Terminal Association, with offices at 814 Globe Building, St. Paul. James Manahan is vice-president and George C. Lambert is secretary.

J. P. Hessburg, who was manager of the grain department of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Company, Milwaukee, is now associated with the Hiawatha Grain Company in Minneapolis.

Northrup, King & Co., have issued a bulletin entitled "Sterling Seed Corn Bulletin," which describes the breeding, production, curing, drying, and the history and description of 20 corn varieties.

A. B. Ayers, of the Cream of Wheat Company, has been named president of the Minneapolis Traffic Club.

B. L. Simmons, who was formerly in charge of the grain department of the state owned mill at Grand Forks, N. D., is now manager of the receiving department of the Quinn-Shepherdson Company.

LOUISVILLE

A. W. WILLIAMS - CORRESPONDENT

LOCAL grain, feed and hay business has been somewhat better as a result of the spring racing season having started, and the fact that there are now several hundred crack thoroughbred horses quartered at the Churchill Downs and Douglas Park race tracks, as well as at outside stables. The first meeting in the state was at Lexington, Ky., winding up about May 6. There has also been an excellent demand from the dairy feeders, and fair scattered business out in the state, although grass is getting quite heavy, and the farmer won't need much stock for some time to come.

Elevator business has been a shade quiet, as wheat stocks are low, and not many mills have over a 30-day supply on hand, which means that they are carrying their needs in their own elevators, and not using outside storage. Wheat has been very scarce and hard to secure, even at fancy premiums over option prices, and local mills are paying from \$1.95 to \$2 a bushel for No. 2 cash Red Winter.

Reports from out in the state indicate that Winter wheat planted last fall is in excellent general condition, and prospects are for a very fair yield, from acreage considerably larger than that harvested last year, and it doesn't look as if there will be much if any abandoned acreage.

Fine planting weather and good prices for corn have resulted in corn acreage being quite large on early plantings, and indications point to an abnormally large acreage, and a good many farmers preferring corn to tobacco, as a result of poor tobacco prices. The state Agricultural Department has received many complaints of grubs, and is advising farmers to cultivate freely as the best method of preventing grub trouble. From southern Indiana it is reported that there is much bad corn, and that good farmers are using tested corn to get away from root rot.

Some of the local handlers of grain report that there is still a good deal of corn out in the country, and that farmers have corn to sell, instead of buying it, with the result that with good grass over the state, it is a hard matter to move much feed of any kind to agricultural sections. Corn mills and manufacturers of feeds have been buying a fair quantity, however.

As a result of higher wheat prices millers have shoved flour prices up again along with feed, short patent flour, cotton, carlots, Louisville, being \$10.50 a barrel; long patent, \$9.30; and cut offs, \$8.50. Bran is being quoted at \$35@38 a ton, cotton; mixed feed, \$37@38; and middlings, \$39 to \$41.

Election of Tom Chivington, of Louisville, as secretary of the Southeastern Millers Association, following some years as secretary of the American Corn Millers Federation, had been expected for some time, there having been a movement underway to make him secretary of both associations, which it is claimed was blocked through the fact that the two associa-

tions have very different problems to handle. Mr. Chivington, for years was a Louisville newspaper man, later was connected with the Louisville Baseball Club, when the Wathen interests controlled it, and became president of the American Association of Baseball Clubs, with his office at Chicago. Later he came back to Louisville as an official of Wathen Milling Company, corn millers; and from there became secretary of the corn millers' association.

Mills are offering around \$1.97 for cash wheat, No. 2 Soft Winter Red, while grain houses are quoting around \$1 on a selling basis. Corn, No. 2 White or Yellow is \$1.20 a bushel; and Mixed \$1.19, with No. 3, at two cents under No. 2, and No. 4, at two cents under No. 3. Oats are quoted at 52 cents for No. 2 White; and 50 cents for No. 3.

Hay is quoted in carlots, Louisville, at \$19 a ton for No. 1 Timothy, Clover or Mixed, with No. 2, at \$17 to \$18. There is practically no Clover hay on the market at this time. Wheat or oat straw is \$14 and rye straw, \$17. The latter grade is in very good demand.

It is reported that production of Alfalfa in the state is steadily picking up, and there has been a good deal of seed sold this year to farmers. Present seed movement is principally on cow peas, soy beans, millet and cane seed, there not being much demand for earlier seeds such as Bluegrass, Timothy, Clover, Red Top, orchard grass, etc.

The Kentucky Public Elevator Company, Louisville, reported that movement was very quiet, and that it had less than 100,000 bushels of grain in storage at this time, holdings consisting of 65,000 bushels of corn; 15,000 bushels of wheat; and 17,000 bushels of oats.

Ed Scheer, of the Bingham Hewett Grain Company, reported that business had been showing a little improvement with the market advancing, but that the price slump of May 9, would not help anything, although the position of wheat today is strong, and markets will probably work up again.

It is reported that the Wathen Milling Company interests have made no effort so far to repair its brick grain storage tanks which were wrecked last summer through an explosion or collapse, while loaded with wheat. At that time the wheat was removed, and the masonry left standing as it was after the accident.

Fire at Eminence, Ky., on April 16, wrecked the plant of the Eminence Milling Company, causing loss estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000, when the mill and most of the contents burned, and considerable grain in the adjoining elevator was scorched and damaged. An adjoining coal yard, belonging to the same interests, was also burned. The company for years was operated by J. C. Devnant, who became president a short time ago when it was incorporated with a capital of \$200,000.

The Louisville Board of Trade is planning to launch a fight against new tendencies in rate making, which it is claimed indicate a policy of putting freight rates on a mileage basis, without proper regard for long and short hauls, competitive conditions, water competition, etc. This matter has reached a dangerous state, especially as regarding coal, and with indications that it may shortly spread, and destroy present excellent conditions. A. F. Vandergrift, traffic manager for the Board, recently returned from Indianapolis, where he attended a conference of the National Industrial Traffic League, which is trying to devise a policy to counteract this tendency.

BUFFALO

ELMER M. HILL

CORRESPONDENT

FOUR Buffalo grain elevating companies have been indicted by the Federal grand jury now in session on charges of violating the Elkins Act. Defendants in the indictments are the Western Elevating Association, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., the Greater Eastern Elevator Corporation and the Buffalo Elevating Company, Inc. Charges of rebating, granting special concessions to obtain business and alleged restraints of fair trade in the elevating industry at Buffalo are contained in the indictments.

In a formal statement issued by Richard H. Templeton, United States attorney for the western district of New York, it was claimed that the elevators are alleged to have realized \$200,000. Complaints by competitors are said to have caused the investigation by the Federal grand jury which was reported in this column a month ago. Twelve counts are charged against Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. Indictments against the other companies contain five counts each.

Rebating from three-eighths of a cent to half a cent a bushel on grain and in a few instances as much as seven-eighths of a cent are charged in the Kellogg indictment. Further charges against this firm are that the Kellogg company collected the elevator allowance of one cent a bushel from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, the Erie and the Lehigh Valley Railroads, and then refunded large fractional parts of the payments.

Godfrey Morgan, manager of the Kellogg elevator, made this statement in reference to the prosecution:

"This action is a rehash of the suit our company brought against the Lackawanna Railroad Company some time ago for about \$2000 elevating charges. The railroad claimed the amount was not due us—that it was a rebate. Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., began action in Supreme Court and a verdict was returned in favor of this company. The railroad then carried the case to the Appellate Division, to the Court of Appeals and finally to the United States Supreme Court. The latter court declined to hear the case, saying there was nothing to decide. The present prosecution evidently was instigated by some party who wants to retain the at-and-east elevating rate of one cent. We are not at all perturbed over it, for we are confident there can be but one outcome—an acquittal."

Eugene J. Meyers, Alexander C. Meyers and Lee P. Meyers of the Meyers Malt & Grain Corporation of Buffalo, have purchased the Monarch Grain Storage Elevator at Peacock and Erie Streets in the Buffalo Harbor from the Wheeler estate, at a price said to have been approximately \$200,000. The Monarch Elevator is one of the oldest along the waterfront at Buffalo. It is of sheet iron and frame construction with several steel bins and has a storage capacity of 400,000 bushels. The new owners will conduct the elevator as a general grain elevating plant.

The Interstate Elevator Corporation of New York has obtained deeds for several acres of land on the Buffalo River near the foot of Childs Street, from the Rumsey, Sprague and Richmond estates for the erection of a modern concrete grain storage elevator. The elevator will be built at a cost of approximately \$1,750,000 and will have a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels of grain. Announcement of the proposed elevator was made in this column by the writer some time ago. B. F. Schwartz of New York is president of the Interstate Elevator Corporation.

The Electric Grain Elevator Company of Buffalo has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution as a New York state corporation. The company formerly operated the Electric Grain Elevator in the Buffalo Harbor.

Clarence J. Hallalauer of Nunda, N. Y., proprietor of a large feed mill in that village, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in United States District Court at Buffalo in which he schedules total liabilities of \$19,000 with assets of \$12,266 of which real estate is \$4,200; notes and other securities, \$3,000 and personal property, \$3,500.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons Company has instituted suit in United States District Court at Buffalo to recover damages for the alleged loss of 102,906 bushels of flaxseed which were transported by barges of the Waterway Navigation Company. In this admiralty case it is stated the cargo of flax was placed on boats at Buffalo for shipment to Edgewater, N. J. At Brockport where a stopgate in the New York State Barge Canal is located, the boats were damaged and sunk resulting in loss to the grain cargoes.

Frank Dirnberger has been elected president of the Buffalo Flour Club which meets weekly in the Hotel Buffalo. Other officers chosen include Frank Wilson, vice-president and W. J. J. More, secretary and treasurer. The local unit is a branch of the Federated Flour Clubs and will be represented at the June convention in Baltimore by Mr. Dirnberger, Henry Veatch, M. C. Burns, T. S. Banks and Eugene Crow. W. S. Preyer is chairman of the committee making local plans for the Baltimore trip.

The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the Buffalo Corn Exchange and affiliated grain and elevating interests in Buffalo took occasion early this month to attack certain figures sent out from Montreal by a news gathering organization and given international circulation in which it was stated that Montreal was the world's greatest grain port. The report was misleading and untrue, according to the Chamber of Commerce. It stated Montreal, "not only created a new world record in 1924 for the amount of grain handled in any one year, namely 165,139,396 bushels but in the period from January 1 to November 30, 1924, handled 94,366,508 bushels more than its nearest competitor and 17,332,709 bushels more than the seven next busiest ports combined." The Chamber of Commerce says the true figures show Buffalo far in the lead with 125,000,000 bushels over Montreal. The figures of the busiest grain ports last year are as follows: Buffalo, 286,551,000; Montreal, 161,963,608; New York, 67,597,000; Galveston, 22,855,050; New

Orleans, 20,563,749; Philadelphia, 15,580,000; Baltimore, 14,054,000; Boston, 1,993,000; Norfolk, Va., 1,988,000.

The Monarch Engineering Company of Buffalo has been awarded the contract for the superstructure of the new \$1,000,000 grain storage elevator at Buffalo of the James Stewart Grain Corporation, it was announced after a meeting of the Board of Directors of the corporation in Regina, Sask. The elevator site is located on the outer harbor of the Hamburg Turnpike and recently was acquired by the grain company from the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The new structure includes a storage annex of 1,100,000 bushels capacity, two movable marine towers and a four-track loading-out shed. Slips are provided for deep draft lake vessels and also for lighter draft canal boats. The foundation contract for the elevator was awarded late last fall to the Barnett & Record Company, of Minneapolis. It is nearing completion and work on the superstructure will soon get under way. The Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company of Buffalo has the contract for dredging the slips. C. D. Howe & Co., of Buffalo is the consulting engineer for the new elevator.

NEW YORK

C. K. TRAFTON - CORRESPONDENT

THE regular Nominating Committee of the N. Y. Produce Exchange has posted its reports showing the following nominations for officers and Board of Managers of the Exchange to be voted upon at the annual election early in June: For president, J. Barstow Smull, steamships; B. H. Wunder, flour receiver; treasurer, Walter B. Pollock, N. Y. Central Railroad. For Board of Managers to serve two years: L. W. Forbell, grain; W. A. Johns, provisions; W. W. Starr, flour; Winchester Noyes, steamships; J. E. Seaver, flour; W. A. Schafuss, grain exporter. For trustee of gratuity fund, E. R. Carhart. These are all renominations with the exception of Mr. Schafuss, who was substituted for William Beatty, exporter, who declined renomination owing to pressure of business.

F. S. Lewis, vice-president of the Chicago Board of Trade, received a warm welcome from his many friends on 'Change when he visited the local grain market late in April.

Arthur S. Jackson, head of Jackson Bros. & Co., Chicago, spent several days late in April with his many friends on the Produce Exchange.

Otto Keusch, president of The Keusch Grain Company on the N. Y. Produce Exchange, was welcomed back on 'Change late in April after an absence of two months, having gone to California accompanied by Mrs. Keusch, via the Panama Canal.

Apparently it was never published that the *S. S. Raifuku Maru*, which went to the bottom during a terrible storm late in April while enroute from Boston to Germany had a big cargo of grain, embracing 262,000 bushels of rye and 48,000 bushels of wheat.

C. W. Band, formerly local manager of James Caruthers & Co., Inc., but afterwards vice-president of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, was back on 'Change late in April after a four months trip in Europe.

Judson H. Huffman, well known in the local hay trade has passed away in his sixty-first year. He was a brother of Theo. P. Huffman, of the old hay and grain distributing house of T. P. Huffman & Co.

Daniel Gilgannon, engaged in the feed and hay business in Brooklyn, N. Y. for many years, died early in May in his ninety-fourth year.

John Melady, head of the Melady Grain Company, Inc., received a hearty welcome back on 'Change last month having just returned from a three months' trip to Europe and the Near East. Mr. Melady said that our recent sensational break of over 69 cents in wheat prices was the cause of great surprise in European markets and had a bad effect as it not only led to serious losses but much disorganization. He averred that Europe would require large quantities from here this summer for mixing with native wheat or Australian and hence would be in a bad way in case our Winter wheat crop does not exceed 500,000,000 bushels.

For many years the name of Wm. H. Clark was well and favorably known in the grain and hay trade as he was long prominent as a receiver, but in spite of the long stretch of years he recently returned to his old or boyhood love, the flour trade. In short he became secretary and treasurer of M. T. Swezey's Sons & Co. Mr. Clark succeeded his brother-in-law, the late

O. H. Montgomery, who was a leading spirit in the flour trade during the many years he was an officer of this old house. It is highly interesting to note that Mr. Clark is far from being a newcomer in the flour trade as he was connected with the business when a mere youth while his ancestors, the Strykers, were prominent in the trade close to a century ago.

Among the visitors on 'Change in April were E. E. O'Neill of the firm of Jackson Bros. & Co., grain merchants, Chicago; also C. L. Johnston and Stanley Jackson, of the same firm.

Sydney Bradley, aged 61, has passed away. He was connected with the grain trade since boyhood and was much esteemed. For the past 15 years he was with the old grain and stock house of Logan & Bryan, New York and Chicago.

F. J. Seibert, a member of the firm of James E. Bennett & Co., grain merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade, was visiting friends in this market late in April.

Barnett Faroll of the firm of Faroll Bros., Chicago grain merchants, was a visitor in this market early in May, partly prompted by sickness of P. J. McCulloch, one of the firm's representatives on 'Change who is now recuperating from an attack of pneumonia.

F. A. Paddleford, grain commission, and member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was a caller in the local grain market early in May.

E. Fleischman, a Chicago grain trader was a visitor on the N. Y. Produce Exchange late in April.

J. R. Hubbard, a grain trader in the Chicago market, was visiting friends in the local market late in April.

James F. Parker of the grain commission firm of Parker & Graff, has passed away at the age of 77. Members of the Produce Exchange were pained to hear of his death but not surprised as he has been in poor health for a year or more. Mr. Parker was an active and esteemed member of the trade for over half a century having begun when a mere youth. For years he took an active interest in the affairs of the Exchange, having served on the Board of Managers for years as well as on various committees.

Jos. Toussaint, who was with the old and prominent grain exporting house of Power, Son & Co., for 27 years or until it retired from the export trade has become secretary of another old export house, namely that of Sanday & Co., Inc.

Chas. D. Sturges, who was in the grain trade for 34 years originally with the old commission house of Kneeland & Co., and afterwards with Power, Son & Co., has settled in the Adirondacks where he will begin business in his own name.

Harry Crofton, the energetic and popular representative on 'Change of F. S. Lewis & Co., of Chicago, who took a life partner late in April and went on a two weeks' trip with his bride, returned to his post this month and was warmly welcomed and congratulated by his numerous friends.

John A. Kemp, formerly a member of the old grain exporting firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co., Inc., ceased to be connected with that concern late in April, and subsequently became secretary of the recently organized grain exporting house of Grain Union, Inc., which he will represent on the Produce Exchange.

Henry U. Harris, of Harris, Winthrop & Co., commission merchants in grain, stocks, etc., New York and Chicago, has been elected a member of the Produce Exchange.

Fred R. Blancke, flour jobber, has been elected to membership in the Produce Exchange.

Henry E. Beardsworth, who was formerly a member of the Produce Exchange, affiliated with grain exporting firms, has returned to this market and is an applicant for membership in the Exchange as a representative of the exporting house of E. A. Strauss & Co., Inc.

Earl S. McDonough has been elected to membership in the Produce Exchange to represent the Uhlmann Grain Company of Chicago.

Paul W. Rahbek-Jensen, with the Hansen Produce Company, has been elected a member of the Produce Exchange.

Members of the local flour trade, mill agents, jobbers and bakers, manifested keen interest in the meeting and banquet held at Hotel Astor on May 12 under the auspices of the Flour & Bakers Supply Merchants, an organization formed about seven months ago for the avowed purpose of bringing about needed improvements in the matter of credits, etc. In a word, it was the desire to create more stability and safety, not only

in the granting of credits but also in the making of contracts. Receivers and mill representatives declared they would be highly gratified in case this organization could bring about the betterment so urgently needed, as collections have been wonderfully difficult to make while contracts with irresponsible bakers have been disregarded in many instances.

* * *

Sincere regret was manifested early this month by members of the local flour and grain trade when it was announced that their esteemed friend and associate, E. R. Coker, had passed away suddenly, having been sick only two weeks. His untimely death, due to pneumonia, was a great shock as he was only 34 years old and in perfect health previously. During the past three years Mr. Coker had represented the Hecker, Jones, Jewell Milling Company on the Produce Exchange, where he had a host of friends, being highly regarded owing to his fine character and kindly nature.

INDIANAPOLIS

H. M. RUDEAUX CORRESPONDENT

THE past month has been anything but what might be termed a banner month for the local dealers, and some of the boys are a little disappointed with the unexpected slump in receipts of grain during April. The present weather conditions are not so favorable, and more warm rain is needed to help the crops and bring a bountiful harvest. The weather is very cool, and entirely too dry; while a good deal of farm work has been done and the ground broken, farmers will not think of planting corn until the weather warms up, and conditions are more favorable. The wheat needs rain, and needs it badly and unless we have some good warm rains very shortly the crop will be short. The nights are cold and in the past week we have had some heavy frosts, but no serious damage has been reported. Reports from all parts of the state show that the weather is anything but favorable; the nights are cold and crops are commencing to show lack of moisture, wheat especially. In the southern part of the state a great deal of corn has been planted but most of it will be replanted owing to the unfavorable weather conditions.

* * *

H. E. Kinney of the Kinney Grain Company is rather optimistic about the weather conditions and looks for a good corn crop especially around Morristown and Fountaintown, Ind., where he has elevators. Most of the grain handled at these stations is corn, and a good crop means good business.

* * *

The Bartlett Frazier Co. has opened the commission house of Bell & Co. in the Claypool Hotel Building, which for a period was closed owing to the failure of Bell & Co. The offices are in charge of Mr. Bell, former proprietor of the concern.

* * *

Owing to the light receipts of wheat in this market, No. 2 Red sold on the basis of \$1.99 per bushel the river, a cash premium of 30 cents per bushel.

* * *

The officers of the Indiana Wheat Growers Association were elected at the annual meeting of the organization held April 20 in the offices of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, at 16 North Senate Avenue. The announcement was made by W. T. Martindale, in charge of the membership campaign, that more than 5,000 wheat growers had joined the association in the last three months. The present membership is 12,122, Mr. Martindale said, which is the largest enrollment of any wheat pool in the United States. The total membership, expected by the chairman, before harvest is 16,000, he said. The officers who were re-elected Monday were: J. H. Gwaltney, Poseyville, president; B. B. Benner, Mays, vice-president, and Herman Steen, Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer. Ten of the 11 directors who served in the last year were re-elected for another year as follows: Frank Arn, Montezuma; J. W. Beckner, Ligonier; B. B. Benner, Mays; William J. Erny, Jasper; J. H. Gwaltney, Poseyville; Oliver Little, Terre Haute; H. E. Loehry, Franklin; W. T. Martindale, Wilkinson; Thomas A. McCoy, Liberty; W. H. Settle, Petroleum. In the ninth district, John Napier Dyer, of Vincennes, was elected to succeed Lew Harris of Washington.

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On May 13 there will be an election in the Board of Trade library, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. for the purpose of electing a Nominating Committee.

* * *

Bert Sloan of Kendrick & Sloan Company reports the hay business very quiet, and while there is some demand at Louisville for the Derby barns it is hardly possible to buy the grade they demand, and sell at the price offered. The southern market is practically done for at present; however, the demand for ear corn from interior points continues to be fairly good. The prices offered for hay are entirely too low, and

allow the farmer nothing for it, which makes it almost impossible to do any profitable business. Good hay is scarce and hard to find, and poor hay isn't wanted at any price.

* * *

The Indianapolis Grain & Feed Company has taken over the Citizens Hay & Grain Company in West Pearl Street. Fred Vawter, formerly of the Belt Elevator & Feed Company, is the proprietor of the concern, and reports business to be very fair considering the general depression in all lines of business.

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The millfeed business is stagnant. In fact, the demand has practically dwindled away entirely. Dealers are not even interested at any price which is attributed of course to most dairy cattle on pasture at this time of the year.

* * *

William Kassebaum is spending several days in Louisville, Ky., where he is looking over the local situation. Mr. Kassebaum has been shipping a good deal of hay to the Louisville market for the race track trade, and is trying to acquaint himself with the kind and quality of hay required to meet the demands there.

* * *

John E. Scanling, widely known through Indiana, Illinois and Ohio and a prominent figure about the Board of Trade Building, died on May 6 at the Methodist Hospital. Mr. Scanling was seriously hurt about three months ago in an automobile accident between Clay City and Worthington, Ind., which no doubt hastened his death. Since the accident he had never regained his health. The accident occurred at a bridge head where there is a very dangerous and sharp turn in the road, and in trying to avoid another car approaching the bridge from the opposite direction the car in which Mr. Scanling was riding turned turtle over a 10-foot embankment. He was seriously hurt about the head, several ribs broken and internal injuries of a serious nature. Mr. Scanling was 78 years of age. He was born in Ohio and engaged in the grain business for many years at Newman, Ill., and controlled several large and important elevators on the C. I. & W. R. R. west. He was also connected for many years with the late F. P. Rush & Co., of this city on a co-operative basis, and for about 10 years the business was operated under the name of F. P. Rush & Co., Mr. Scanling looking after the elevators. In the later years he was connected with H. E. Kinney & Co., as traveling representative, and later traveled on a commission basis entirely. He was also engaged in the lumber business, and at one time during the war bought considerable black walnut which was shipped to different locations for the manufacture of gun butts.

MILWAUKEE

C. O. SKINROOD - CORRESPONDENT

EXCEPT in corn the Milwaukee grain trade was fairly well sustained for the past month. Most of the gains, however, were of a minor nature, but nevertheless they were gains and hence provided a bit of good cheer for grain traders.

The five leading grains show receipts for the past month of approximately 2,040,000 bushels as against a supply of 2,315,000 bushels for the corresponding month a year ago. The decline was less than 300,000 bushels and is fully accounted for by the small offerings of corn.

* * *

There were still large supplies of grain on hand at Milwaukee at the opening of the month, the few days of navigation in April not being sufficient to move nearly all of the accumulated supplies. The grain in store in Milwaukee at the opening of May was 253,000 bushels of wheat in round numbers, 768,000 bushels of corn, 1,103,000 bushels of oats, 91,000 bushels of barley and approximately 358,000 bushels of rye. It is expected that these stocks of grain will very shortly be drawn down to more normal proportions.

* * *

One of the latest clearances from the Milwaukee port is the steamer, *W. H. Wolf*, which took on 351,000 bushels of rye for Port Colburn. This was loaded at the Chicago and Northwestern, Rialto and the Kinnickinnic Elevators. A few such cargoes and the Milwaukee grain supply will very shortly be cleared out.

* * *

Reports received here indicate that the weakness of the grain markets for a time after navigation opened has kept many millions of bushels in the elevators at Superior. The elevator operators reported that at the end of two weeks of navigation, there had been little improvement of grain outbound. Predictions are made that it will be fully a month before there will be much of any shipments of grain. Practically the only grain that went out in the first two weeks' period of navigation was that which had been

stored on vessels. The relatively low grain prices are blamed as the most definite cause for the lack of grain movement.

* * *

Grain men are studying the crop reports with the keenest interest. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad report which has come here indicates almost a brilliant crop outlook in the Northwest. The report says the crop situation in the Dakotas and Minnesota continues to be very satisfactory. The weather is reported as cool, which has delayed the grain growth to some extent, but nevertheless the earlier planting season will easily offset this delay in growth.

* * *

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has named its committees to serve for the coming year, following the recent election in which A. R. Templeton was again chosen to head the exchange. The committees of the Board of Directors are as follows: Finance: L. R. Fyfe, A. L. Flanagan and P. P. Donahue; Furniture and rooms: G. W. Kruse, L. J. Keefe and W. A. Hottensen; Grain to Arrive: A. L. Johnstone, P. P. Donahue, and Linus J. Beck; Market Reports: E. La Budde, A. L. Johnstone and G. W. Kruse; Membership: W. A. Hottensen, O. R. Sickert and E. La Budde; Rules and Regulations: A. L. Johnstone, O. R. Sickert and L. R. Fyfe; Committee on Supplies: H. A. Plumb, L. J. Keefe and Linus J. Beck; Transportation: Hugo Stolley, E. La Budde, and A. L. Flanagan. The supervising committees of the Chamber of Commerce as a whole are as follows: Supervisors of Grain Inspection and Weighing: J. H. Manning, James T. Mallon, A. L. Jacobs, J. W. Rice and Arthur J. Riebs. Supervisors of Flour Inspection: J. H. Crittenden, W. H. Manegold, J. H. Manning, Philip Orth and F. Leu. Arbitration of Dried Peas and Beans: J. V. Lauer, Charles F. Coughlin, Roy I. Campbell, William R. Madden and W. F. Lodde. Arbitration of Grass and Clover Seed: J. J. Crandall, F. W. Kellogg, H. B. Courteen, Hugo Teweess, and J. V. Leuer. Cash Grain Closing: James T. Mallon, E. Liesenberg and A. L. Jacobs, with Andrew E. Lauer, A. L. Johnstone and M. H. Kleser as alternates. Membership: W. C. Holstein, William Eiteneier, George D. Weschler, F. J. Phelan, and J. V. Lauer. Publicity: G. W. Kruse, C. A. Houlton, F. J. Phelan, A. E. Bush, and Harry A. Plumb. Weather reports: E. G. Hadden, Josef Mueller, and Thomas M. Corcoran.

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The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on April 13 was a tame affair this year as all of the officers had been re-elected. President A. R. Templeton in his brief address merely expressed the hope that the grain trade would be still more prosperous in the year to come than it had in the past year. Annual reports of officers were submitted and this was the sum total of the annual celebration.

* * *

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce indicates that the weighing department made a good financial showing for the year, the revenue derived from this work being more than \$4,000 above the expenses. The total revenue was in excess of \$47,000, while the expenses were a little over \$43,000. Early in the year the directors reported that a slight increase in the schedule of weighing fees had been determined upon. The report also shows that 41,287 carloads of grain inbound and outbound were supervised for weighing purposes.

The inspection department of the Milwaukee Chamber also reported a slight profit in its operations for the year, revenues being \$274 larger than the expenses. The total returns from this department were in excess of \$40,000. As in the weighing department, the inspection fund is kept intact each year, so that reserve created may meet any deficiencies of the future.

The inspection record for the year shows that 36,691 carloads of grain were sampled and inspected. In addition the cargo inspections were 10,894,000 bushels and the re-samples and the re-inspection involved 5,056 carloads.

* * *

The Murphy Grain Products Company, which has been doing business for some time at Delavan, Wis., has decided to move its activities to Burlington, Wis. The move was made because of the better shipping and train facilities at Burlington. J. H. Murphy is the superintendent of the company.

* * *

The May rate of interest for the Chamber of Commerce has again been fixed at 6 per cent by the Finance Committee of the Chamber. This is the same as the rate which has prevailed for several months so that the money market in Milwaukee for the use of grain men is now marked by stability.

* * *

A major obstacle against harbor building in Milwaukee which has been a menace to the project for a long time, has been removed by an agreement between the Milwaukee Harbor Commission and the Illinois Steel Company, through which the city will get the south half of Jones Island for about \$1,500,000 instead of \$8,000,000 which had been estimated as the possible cost for this land.

For six years the battle between the city and the company has been waged. The agreement was finally

made on an amicable basis by which the city gets the land needed for its harbor development while the plants of the company will remain intact and will continue to employ hundreds of men. This ending of the long fight will mean much to the grain trade of the city as it insures harbor development will go on on the original scale planned many years ago.

M. H. Ladd, who has been chief weigher at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for many years, has again been reappointed.

The Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors has voted to continue its membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. and delegates will be sent to the May meeting at Washington. President A. R. Templeton is National Councillor.

TOLEDO

S. M. BENDER

CORRESPONDENT

THE Toledo Produce Exchange Traffic Association held its monthly meeting at the Elks Club last Thursday night. John Enright, traffic manager of the Mennel Milling Company, spoke on "Ratios" and Lester Howard of the Caking & Co., president, announced the standing committees for the ensuing year. After a very fine turkey dinner with all the trimmings, everyone joined in an open discussion of various grain traffic problems. The prospect of a big growth in railroad traffic in this market through the improvements contemplated by the Nickle Plate road augurs well for the grain trade here. It is possible that within a few short years Toledo will assume a commanding place among the terminal markets. The port commission of the Chamber of Commerce predicts an ever increasing trade with Europe and if wood pulp can be brought here there is no reason why grain cannot be shipped in return.

Flour production of Toledo mills as reported for last week was 25,900 barrels, equal to 54 per cent of capacity. The week before it was 26,500 barrels and a year ago last week was 28,300 barrels.

Receipts of grain last week were 32 cars of wheat, by lake steamer *Northwind*, 113,000 bushels wheat, 27 cars of corn, 30 cars of oats, by lake steamer *Coolidge*, 284,000 bushels, 2 cars of rye and 1 car of barley: total, 92 cars.

Cash Clover was lower during the past month. The season is about over and the trade is light in all seeds. The carryover will be light and is not expected to exert much influence on the price trend. Dealers have enjoyed a good trade during the past season, although substitution caused a loss in the Clover business. A few orders are still coming in although they are small and mostly of the clean-up variety. October Clover, the new crop future, reached the \$13 level during the month, but quickly reacted to above \$14 and then back to \$13.50, where it is at present. There has been a fair trade in October, although it is still too early to tell much about the coming crop. More action will be in order when the crop reports are more definite. Purchases are favored by dealers on the declines because the crop making period is ahead and it will offer many opportunities for investors and dealers. Crop reports at present are generally good, indicating that Clover has come through the winter in excellent condition, very little having been winter killed. These reports induced the bears to become aggressive and most of the selling was of the scenery variety. This means very little at this time as so much can happen during the critical seed making time. Small stocks in the carryover will likely prove the stumbling block for bears until the crop is under cover. The present prices of Clover are considered low compared with prices during and after the war. Pre-war years saw some very low prices but those years also were ones with large crops. Extremely high prices curtail the demand as was the case this year when Clover was above \$19. Alsike, Sweet Clover and soy beans at the big discount proved very inviting to the farmer who wanted a substitute for the higher priced Red Clover. Domestic grown Clover of known origin was the exception and sold at very high premiums where there was any for sale. The foreign Clover was of excellent quality but the propaganda against it has made many of the country trade suspicious. As a matter of fact French Clover has been fully proven adaptable to this climate and has worked out well, where it has been given a fair trial. Weather is the dictator of the price from now until harvesting of the seed and it is this favorite topic that will make a large crop or a small crop. If the crop is small prices may go way above last year and if a large one could easily go lower. A trading market is in order now and fluctuations will be wide during this season. Alsike and Timothy have both managed to hold their own and the cash trade in Alsike was especially good. Timothy has been handicapped somewhat by the large stocks, but they have been liberally reduced and should now be small enough to compare with the normal

carryover. Seasonal dullness is responsible for much of the dullness prevailing now and will likely continue until the new crops are well under way. Crop damage may enter the scene and cause some excitement among the dealer speculators.

The Government report for May bore out the estimates for Ohio and nearby states made by private experts. Messages received here the last month have been very pessimistic and the only improvement has come during the past two weeks. Fields have been abandoned on a wholesale scale and the loss in the state was enormous. Ohio will be lucky to have a half crop and Indiana is not much better. Michigan is of course a smaller wheat state and the condition there is better while the prospects for a large rye crop are favorable.

Joe McCord, secretary of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association, and Sam Rice, president, were in Toledo last week making preparations for the annual meeting to be held here in June. Local dealers are preparing something special in the way of entertainment and expect a large number to attend. Every effort is being lent to make the Toledo visit a long remembered one and chock full of fun and instructive help.

The Toledo Produce Exchange has extended an invitation to the state millers to hold its fall meeting in Toledo. The invitation will be voted on by the members in August. Millers here are anxious to have the meeting as they want to show the Toledo brand of hospitality.

The monthly meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Association was held in Jewell, Ohio, on May 4. The Toledo delegation was sidetracked at Napoleon for repairs, but most of them managed to get to the appointed place by buggy or taxi. Ernie Smith, well known Toledo hick comedian, accompanied the Toledoans and furnished a pack of fun for his country cousins. Ben Hofner and his banjo went along as did Bill Cummings, tickler of the black and white ivories, but the wreck at Napoleon unnerved them so that they couldn't do their usual act together. Ben broadcasted in Napoleon much to the delight of the natives who were all tuned in at the Elks Club. Strawberries and cream served a la Eli Dickey (manager) were the berries all right and the only sad part was that none could be carried along on the homeward journey.

Dave Anderson of the National Milling Company and Fred Mayer of J. E. Zahm & Co., spent a few days at French Lick Springs, Ind., during the month and sent their friends pictures of the dairy and prize bull and the Home of Pluto.

Radio sets on Ohio farms have doubled in number during the past year, according to State Statistician West, of the Federal Crop Reporting Bureau. Reports from 3,500 farms last year showed one set to every 16 farms and this year one set to every eight farms. The market reports and prices have proven very helpful to farmers and the radio business has profited.

The extreme high premium for Soft wheat has brought out more wheat than for some time. There is little inducement to hold wheat when the premium is so high and farmers are showing an inclination to sell. The flour demand is slow as buyers have not recovered their confidence in wheat prices. Stocks of flour in second hands are not large and the buying power should increase as soon as the market grows more stable. Prices have not followed the full advance in wheat at all times, but even that has not stimulated the trade to any great extent. Millfeeds have been strong and orders on the increase during the month. Feeding operations which were supposed to be smaller this spring have been larger than predicted and this has caused a better feed demand. Bran has been one of the leaders and middlings a close follower. Operations of mills have been the only drawback as the flour sales were small and manufacture of feeds therefore curtailed. Several mills have been oversold at times and as feed orders were for prompt shipment have had to hustle to fill them.

Grain inspections for April were 82 cars of wheat, 84 cars of corn, 126 cars of oats, 6 cars of rye and 3 cars of barley; total, 301 cars.

M. J. Leake, familiarly known as "Leaky Bags," representative of the Bemis Bro. Bag Company in this territory has opened a branch office in Toledo and will have all of northern Ohio as his territory. He is a son of J. Fisher Leake, manager of a branch of the same company at Louisville, Ky.

Corn and oats have been doing very well in this market and buyers have been after the higher grades for making of feeds. Western oats were shipped here to fill some calls for seed oats, but the Ohio variety of No. 2 or 3 were even better. They have been hard to buy, however, and buyers here have been more than willing to pay big prices. Seeding of oats progressed rapidly throughout the state last month and conditions have been favorable for the start of the new crop. Corn planting has also been off to a good start

and with favorable weather during the next two weeks should make good early growth. The acreage of these two grains is likely to show a material increase in the state due to the abandoned acreage of wheat which is far above the average.

Cyrus Coup of the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Company is in Atlantic City for a two weeks' outing.

The golf bugs are biting again and with the market on daylight saving time they have an excellent chance to do their work. At any rate the aforesaid bug has tuned in on local L-I-N-K-S and is receiving attention from grain men and millers.

The hay-trade has been dull and featureless all month with receipts and shipments very light. Prices have been maintained only by holding them at present levels or making nominal quotations. Racing stables have been fair buyers, but the general demand has been poor for many weeks. The prospects for the coming crop, as set forth in the May Government report, are not expected to help conditions as there is too much hay in the country now. Stocks are large at all terminal markets and dealers can see little encouragement in the general outlook.

DULUTH

S. J. SCHULTE - - CORRESPONDENT

CHANGES in memberships on the Duluth Board of Trade during the last month, included the transfer of the membership of the late M. L. Jenks, manager of the Itasca Elevator Company to James W. Wood, its secretary. Mr. Wood became associated with Mr. Jenks about 25 years prior to the latter's death, and he always took a prominent part in the conduct of the business. For a number of years, Mr. Wood was in charge of the pit work of the house and later he assumed the responsibility of the office and the financing end.

The membership of H. C. Olson of the Capitol Milling & Grain Company was transferred to Douglas C. Moore of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company and a membership of Douglas C. Moore was transferred to W. J. McCabe, Jr. The membership of E. J. Maney of the Shenando Furnace Company has been transferred to J. H. Ogle, who has taken over the vessel agency of R. M. Knox. The latter specialized in the grain carrying trade on this market for several years, and he is now engaged in dredging operations in Florida.

Just as had been forecast the grain shipping trade on this market during the period following the opening of navigation was the dulllest in many years. Operators of 25 years and over experience in fact claimed that they could not remember anything that nearly approached it. Nearly 10 days had passed before the six steamers that carried storage cargoes in the harbor had cleared and two of them went to Chicago to make deliveries of Spring wheat and rye under May contracts. From the time of the opening of navigation on May 5 to May 10, stocks of all grains in Duluth and Superior elevators were brought down from 32,800,000 bushels in round figures to 24,200,000 bushels. The trade is however looking forward to grain going out from the houses in larger volume from now on in view of the charters that are known to have been made thus far. Spring wheat has held the foremost place recently in the trade and it is expected that the great bulk of the 6,800,000 bushels still in hand will be cleaned up within a short time in the better grades at least. Speaking of wheat, elevator men claimed that they are being compelled to do some tight figuring in the handling of their stocks these days in order to have any chance of playing even. With the run that has been on upon the best grades of Spring wheat, elevator men have been refusing to sell their tops to any buyer unless he agreed to take a percentage of the lower-grade wheat with it. Old-timers in the trade have been laying emphasis upon the point that they have had their eye teeth cut in the way of promiscuously selling their best grades of grain and then being left to hold the bag in their lower-grade stuff.

Boat freight rates on grain on this market have been an uncertain quantity since the opening of navigation. Starting at 2½ cents the figure gradually receded until bookings were made as low as 1½ cents a bushel for wheat and Durum for Buffalo delivery. Boat interests then withdrew their tonnages and later space was taken at 1¾ cents. In view of the large number of boats available for the grain carrying trade this season, water freight figures, up till the fall months at least, are expected to rule low.

"I think we may look forward to a good trade in feeds and coarse grain next fall," said R. M. White of the White Grain Company who returned during the first week of May from a three-month pleasure and business trip, during which, starting in at Cincinnati, he motored down to Florida, winding up with a run over to Cuba. He drove the whole route back to Du-

luth. Mr. White said he was impressed by the general appearance of prosperity over the South as a result of their having realized good prices for their tobacco, wheat and other crops. He found much the larger proportion of the large flour mills standing idle, however, as millers were finding it almost impossible to make any bookings for flour beyond immediate needs. Coming north on his return trip, Mr. White found Spring wheat and Durum growers over the Northwest hopeful regarding the crop outlook for the season. As the soil contained a good amount of moisture to begin with, it was felt that with normal rainfalls during May and June, yields should be up to or above the average.

* * *

Holders of rye on this market have been climbing up into the glory seat again lately. A certain Chicago interest, said to have been heavily short in the May future, has been bidding for rye freely on this market during the last 10 days, it being the only point where there are any remaining accumulations, and those are now down to around 3,800,000 bushels. Present rye owners are looking for higher prices in view of the export demand and the trading conditions that have developed at Chicago. The Cargill, Great Northern Elevators and the Globe Elevators have been loading out rye freely recently. Elevator and commission men are counting upon a heavy trade in rye developing on this market again next fall in view of the reports being received regarding the acreage seeded to that grain this season, and the present condition of the growing plant. Specialists have been calling the attention of the trade to the kaleidoscopic changes that came about in the rye market during the past season. From a low of 58½ cents last fall, spot rye moved up to a top here of \$1.76½ and it has lately been hanging at around \$1.16. Some tidy profits are reported to have been picked up during the long extended winter upturn.

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The Occident Elevator Company has continued to be a prominent factor in the Spring wheat trade on this market. Since the opening of navigation that house has made liberal shipments to its milling connection at Buffalo, the Russell-Miller Milling Company, and it has also been credited with putting through a substantial outside trade.

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The Barnum Grain Company has been active in making shipments of Spring wheat to its eastern connections this spring. That firm is reported to have considerable wheat bought upon which deliveries are to be made within the next few weeks.

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F. E. Lindahl, manager of the Cargill Commission Company's business here, expressed himself as feeling more optimistic than in some time back regarding the outlook for a brisk grain handling business on this market during the fall and early winter months. Gratifying reports regarding the early crop outlook over the Northwest are being received from correspondents. Another point upon which he laid stress is that the handling of the new season's crop will be through the regular trade channels in view of the adjournment of Congress probably until next December and the consequent elimination of any new farm marketing legislation in the interval.

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A Government official spent two weeks at this market in making an investigation under the Futures Trading Act. He asserted that he had collected a mass of data and had forwarded it into his department for digestion. He did not feel competent to make any guesses regarding what might be done with the array of figures, but he said: "They have them in hand to use in any way they may see fit."

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Thomas Gibson has returned from an extended vacation trip during which he visited Florida and southern points. He noted with satisfaction that his house had put through a fair grain handling business for the season during his absence.

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W. D. Jones, manager of the Hallet & Carey Company's Duluth business, spoke hopefully regarding the grain trade indications over the Northwest. As he sees it, holders of stocks on this market have no reason to worry in view of the apparent certainty that foreigners will be ready to take any grain that may be offered them on this side. With the certainty of a short American winter crop this season, he looks for the Spring wheat farmer to be sitting on top of the lid again next fall and winter. He at the same time decried any raising of hopes that unduly high prices are likely to prevail, taking into account the likelihood of a heavy yield of Spring wheat in the Canadian west this season, taking a line upon the acreage seeded and present soil conditions up there. From data compiled by Mr. Jones he is disposed to predict a much larger yield than normal of Spring wheat over the American Northwest next fall. Farmers in many districts have departed from the mixed farming idea and have again taken a chance in going in heavily for Spring wheat. In that action they had gone against the advice of bankers and other authorities who had been studying the ills under which farmers had been suffering.

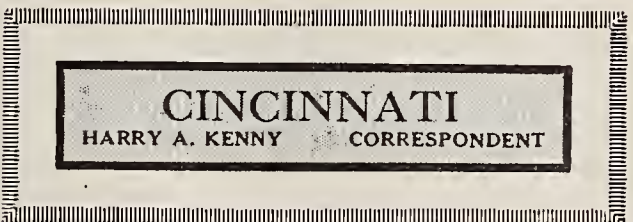
* * *

Duluth houses are looking forward to a material expansion being registered in the growing of flaxseed over the Northwest this season. Specialists in that

market have been receiving reports that lead them to predict the seeding of a much larger area of new breakings to flax over North Dakota and Montana. That has been prompted by growers having realized good returns from their flax crops during the last three seasons, and the propaganda urging American farmers to increase their flax acreage sufficiently to supply their domestic market with seed. Returns from their flaxseed sales are claimed to have enabled numbers of Northwest farmers to pull through the pinches during their after the war slack seasons when they were unable to realize sufficient from their wheat and other crops to pay the costs of raising.

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"Spring wheat is the cry just now. Exporters want all they are able to obtain of it," said Percy H. Ginder, secretary of the Barnes-Ames Company and president of the Duluth Board of Trade. Export demand for Durum he also thought likely to develop in the near future sufficiently to clean up the remaining holdings of last season's crop at good prices.



LACK of sufficient receipts hindered the progress of the local grain market the past month. However, a sufficient volume of business was transacted to keep the market active and in most cases the prices were satisfactory to the dealers. During the past month decreases were noted in receipts of wheat and shelled corn and increases in rye, barley, grain sorghums and feed. Hay held its own. Receipts of grain for the first four months of this year are 478 cars behind the total for the same period last year, while hay increased 277 cars for the same period.

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Believing that the public is entitled to complete market news and the official prices of grain, hay and feed and that the local broadcasting stations are desirous of furnishing the country with complete and authentic market news from this terminal, members of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange have authorized Frank L. Watkins, president, to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to co-operate with one of the local stations in broadcasting the reports. The committee consists of D. W. Hopkins, chairman; Robert L. Early and August Ferger. Up until this time the Grain and Hay Exchange has not participated in the broadcasting of market news and official prices on grain, hay and feed.

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D. W. Hopkins, president of the Mutual Commission Company, has been elected president of the Cincinnati Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania.

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R. S. Groff, hay and grain dealer at Mt. Healthy, Ohio, has applied for membership in the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange.

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A. C. Gale, president of the A. C. Gale Grain Company, entertained members of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange with a stag party at his summer home at New Trenton, Ind., last month.

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The McQuillan Company, hay and grain dealers with offices in the Miller Building, has discontinued business. W. R. McQuillan, head of the concern, had been active in the local market for many years and his friends regret his retirement from the game. The concern for many years held membership in the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange.

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Three thousand bales of hay were burned when fire recently destroyed a small warehouse at the Cincinnati Stockyards. The loss estimated at \$8,500 is covered by insurance. Firemen brought the fire under control before it had spread to other buildings. The origin has not been determined.



WITHIN the past few weeks wheat premiums, both Hard and Soft, have seen the high mark on the crop and within the same period have seen a break of more than 20 cents from the top. The highest premiums paid on Hard wheat in St. Louis figured for the low protein grades 8 cents over the Chicago May option and the choice grades on Red wheat brought as high as 41 cents a bushel over the option. From these high points the cash wheat dropped to 18 cents over Chicago May for Red wheat and 1 cent over for Hard wheat. During this large break in premiums the cash sales fell off and an extremely dull

period existed, with millers not taking the Red wheat owing to very slack flour business and the elevators discontinuing the purchases of the low protein Hard wheats. This very sluggish condition existed for more than 10 days prior to the issuance of the Government report on May 8, and resulted in a large accumulation of wheat on track; the demand was nil, the option markets nervous and buyers preferred to sit tight and await the figures on the crop estimate before making further purchases. After the report was out the figures seemed to lend fresh confidence and within the last few days the tables have been well cleaned of wheat, especially the choice milling varieties. The cash wheat situation in this market is decidedly better than it has been for many a day and with the premiums at a more reasonable figure buyers are not afraid to step in and fill their requirements. It is the general opinion that if the option markets steady, more confidence will be built up and there will no doubt be some advance in premiums on Red wheat. The receipts of wheat in St. Louis have been fairly good, Monday of this week showing 62 cars.

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Corn receipts have been very light, but just contrary to the condition that existed some months ago, the quality of the corn being received is good. The demand, while not real brisk, is of sufficient volume to hold prices steady and take up the slack in the market. Industries have been fairly good buyers of cash corn and have aided materially in relieving the situation. Elevators have been good buyers of corn and they report a good shipping demand.

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One of the largest meetings held by the St. Louis Flour Club was a dinner and business meeting at the Gatesworth Hotel the latter part of April. The meeting was addressed by Chas. Rippin, secretary-traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, who spoke on current transportation problems.

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Edward P. Costello, assistant traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, attended the meeting of the Southern Traffic League, at Atlanta.

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Moffitt-Napier Grain Company, of St. Louis, has announced that it will retire from business on May 15. This action is taken following the death of two of the principals in the company. The firm is one of the oldest in the grain business here, starting in 1882 as Hubbard & Bartlett, at which time the officers were Robert M. Hubbard and Dan H. Bartlett. In 1886 it became Hubbard & Bartlett Commission Company, in 1900 Hubbard & Moffitt Commission Company, and in 1920 the present firm style of Moffitt-Napier Grain Company was assumed. All through the history of the company the offices have been in the Merchants Exchange Building. The death of Nat L. Moffitt, president of company, and Eugene Gissler, secretary, followed in close order, leaving two surviving members, Robert C. Napier and Charles S. Moffitt, who while not actively engaged in business after May 15, will retain their memberships in the Merchants Exchange.

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James M. Adam, formerly with the Rosenbaum Grain Company and the Grain Marketing Company and recently assuming charge of the grain department of the Anheuser-Busch Company, at St. Louis, has been admitted to membership in the Merchants Exchange.

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C. W. Wood, of the Wood-Crabbe Grain Company, Birmingham, Ala., was a visitor in St. Louis.

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On the twenty-seventh of April the St. Louis Merchants Exchange moved the clocks forward one hour and will operate on daylight savings time to be in line with Chicago. The markets will open and close one hour earlier. The city has not adopted daylight saving time and all other business will be based on standard time.

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Joseph H. Albrecht, of the Annan Burg Grain & Milling Company, is the father of a girl, born April 17.

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Effective May 15, a rate of 29½ cents will be published from New Orleans and Mobile to Decatur, Ill., on imported Argentine corn. The present rate from New Orleans to St. Louis is 36 cents, but Traffic Commissioner Rippin, of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, advises that the same rate as to Decatur can be had if there is sufficient demand for it.

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The St. Louis Grain Club held a meeting at the Statler Hotel, at which Wilbur Christian was elected secretary to succeed Eugene Gissler, recently deceased. The meeting was addressed by Phillip Rothrock, who told of his experiences in Europe while there in the interest of the Government. W. J. Edwards, of the elevator committee, reported that the prospects were good for securing new elevator storage in St. Louis, as the railroads are realizing the importance of St. Louis as a grain market in connection with the barge lines.

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On the twentieth of April announcement was made of the purchase by Marshall Hall Grain Company, of St. Louis, of the mill and elevator of the Kehlor Flour Mills Company. The mill has a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day and the elevator has a storage capacity of 500,000 bushels of grain. The elevator is a com-

paratively new plant, is modern in every respect and concrete throughout. The plants are located in East St. Louis, near the banks of the Mississippi River, but the house does not have facilities for loading barges. The Marshall Hall Grain Company is one of the largest operators in both milling and export wheat in St. Louis and operates the Burlington Elevator in St. Louis, which has storage of 1,000,000 bushels. While no definite plan has been announced it is understood that the company will operate the mill as well as the elevator and within the past two weeks the Marshall Hall Milling Company has been incorporated in St. Louis.

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A baseball game between the pit men and the cash grain men of the Merchants Exchange resulted in a score of 8-6 in favor of the grain men. A second game is scheduled for this week.

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Fred C. Hoose, manager of the Norris Grain Company, Kansas City, was a visitor on 'Change.

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In the last issue it was stated that a robbery took place at the warehouse of the Luehrman Hay & Grain Company, St. Louis. This was an error and should have read Liermann Feed Company.

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John W. Wood, of the Wood Grain Company, Birmingham, Ala., visited St. Louis during the month.

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S. S. Carlisle, of the S. S. Carlisle Grain Company, Omaha, Neb., stopped in St. Louis for a few days.

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J. Cahn, of Cahn & Co., of Dusseldorf, Germany, called on the Marshall Hall Grain Company, of St. Louis.

GRAIN NEWS FROM BOSTON

By L. C. BREED

Elmer E. Dawson, first vice-president of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, and Mrs. Dawson, sailed for Europe for an extended trip May 3.

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Grain exports from Boston since January 1 show a substantial increase over shipments during the corresponding period of 1924. Shipments from January 1 to April 23 inclusive aggregated 2,199,124 bushels a year ago. The German steamer *Reinbek* is expected here this week from Philadelphia to load 100,000 bushels of Canadian barley for Denmark, and it is understood that other steamers shortly will be engaged to load full grain cargoes here.

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The largest feed mill east of Chicago has been purchased by the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass. The plant acquired is situated at Buffalo, N. Y., and was formerly owned by the Arcady Milling Company which sold it for \$300,000. The mill has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. It will be known as the Eastern States Co-operative Milling Corporation. Howard W. Selby has been elected president. The secretary and general manager is Charles B. Lee, who formerly managed the Armour Grain Company.

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The Boston Grain and Flour Exchange is in favor of granting permission to the Canada-Atlantic Transit Company, the Grand Trunk lake boat line, to carry bulk grain from Chicago and Milwaukee to Georgian Bay ports for shipment into the United States, notably into New England, in competition with American owned bottoms. A hearing on this proposal will be held by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington next week. Members of the Exchange believe that it is of vital importance to have this eastbound route open, and in consequence, Albert K. Tapper of the Transportation Committee, has been instructed to enter a formal protest at the hearing, and the members of the committee will also be present. New England grain men very generally are in favor of this movement to present stiff opposition to interests said to be more interested in other lake routes or in all-rail routes.

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Seed dealers report having a big demand for grass seed, oats, barley and seed corn. As to seed corn, even a high price does not bring it along in sufficiently large quantity to enable dealers to make full deliveries to customers. In general, they say that business is better than at the corresponding time last year, and the season is about a fortnight earlier.

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Feed grains and most ground feeds of late have been in lessened demand and prices have ruled within a lower range, particularly for such items as corn and oats. Prices on bran from Hard Winter wheat were strong owing to the fact that production has been reduced for a time. Feed markets in the East have ruled relatively weaker than in the West, due partly to quite free offerings from Canada and Buffalo.

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The hay market is ruling quiet with very little arriving that will grade better than fair No. 2, and strictly top grades of Timothy are scarce. Straw is quiet and about steady. Receipts of hay during the month of April: 321 cars; straw, 9 cars.

Receipts of grain at Boston for the month of April were as follows: Wheat, 183,175 bushels; corn, 2,775

bushels; oats, 157,910 bushels; rye, 203,650 bushels; barley, 270,600 bushels; malt, 8,775 bushels; millfeed, 105 tons; oatmeal, 2,816 cases.

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Coarse grains are ruling quiet and irregular but higher in sympathy with the recovery in western grain markets.

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Among the visitors to the Exchange, outside of New England, during the month of April, were the following: W. E. Rouse, Geneva, N. Y.; H. P. Hinckley, Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Evans, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. F. Allen, Indianapolis, Ind.; P. M. Marshall, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. A. Abbott, Chicago, Ill.; M. P. Fuller, Waseca, Minn.; J. Coolbroth, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. W. Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. W. Payne, New York City; W. C. Stark, River Head, L. I. N. Y.

EXPORT TRADE IN GRAIN*

On the Great Lakes a four cent rate will often carry a bushel of wheat twice as far as a 12 cent rate on land, and as a natural consequence export wheat seeks the water. The chief movement to the eastern seaboard, as long as inland waterways are free from ice, is by way of Duluth or Chicago, through Buffalo or other eastern lake ports to north Atlantic ports. Exporters, "jobbers" and shippers making use of these routes must arrange for bringing the grain down the lakes. Taking Duluth as an example of a shipping port and Buffalo as an example of a receiving port, the survey says:

The Port of Duluth at the western extremity of Lake Superior is the natural outlet for grain moving by lake and rail to tidewater from Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. During the crop years 1920, 1921, and 1922 the total shipments of grain slightly exceeded 200,000,000 bushels. As indicating the advantage of the lake and rail route from this territory over the all-rail route, it may be said that in the summer of 1923 the lake and rail rate from Duluth to New York for export was about 13 cents per bushel, while the all-rail rate from Minneapolis was 27 cents per bushel.

The character of the grain received at Duluth also helps to make this market important in export trade. During the crop years 1920, 1921, and 1922, 80 per cent of the total receipts consisted of wheat and rye. Of the wheat received two-thirds was Durum. These grains move into export trade more freely than our other cereals. Grain arriving at Duluth passes into elevators for storage or transfer to lake steamers.

The offices of all the companies are at Duluth, but 12 of the 26 elevators are located across the harbor at Superior. The present elevator capacity of 36,325,000 bushels is only 3,000,000 bushels greater than it was 10 years ago, but it is considered adequate. The elevators are all private houses employed in the merchandising operations of their owners or lessees, but their services are made available to other grain dealers at the following rates: Receiving, cleaning and shipping, together with 15 days' free storage, 1½ cents per bushel, and for each day of additional storage thereafter, 1/30 cent per bushel per day. Insurance, which is not included in the per diem storage charge, may be obtained at a low rate.

Duluth is an eight-months port, the lakes usually being open from about the 15th of April to about the 15th of December. Approximately three-fourths of the annual shipments of grain move out by water, and only one-fourth by rail. The movement is heavy from September to the close of navigation, and again in the spring. Much of the grain that reaches the Head of the Lakes after the close of navigation is held in store through the winter. About 80 per cent of the annual lake shipments of wheat and rye are billed to American ports, and the remainder to Canadian. The proportion varies from time to time, mainly because of changes in ex lake rail conditions. In recent years, Buffalo has received 90 per cent of the total shipments to American ports. A portion of the down-lake movement passes through the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence to Montreal.

The terminal elevator companies are the dominant element in the Duluth market. These companies assemble wheat by purchases from country elevators and commission firms, and make it available to shippers, exporters, and millers in large or small lots, for prompt or future shipment. The practice of terminal elevator companies of financing commission firms which, in turn, finance country elevators, has rather closely affiliated the three groups.

In buying at Duluth, seaboard exporters submit bids to the elevator companies and the shippers, usually through New York brokers. Three or four of the New York exporters also maintain offices at this market. One or two of them are especially active in Durum.

The term "shipper" is used to designate a firm that does not operate elevators, but buys from elevator companies and commission men and sells to millers

*The result of a survey by the Department of Commerce, on the methods and possibilities of shipping grain abroad, continued from page 496 January, AMERICAN GRAIN TRADE.

and exporters. The shippers do not work on a commission, but buy and sell on their own account. Their particular function in export trade is to purchase grain at the head of the Lakes and make it available to exporters in more favorable positions by sales on terms of c. i. f. Buffalo, or f. o. b. vessel at seaboard. To a certain extent they relieve exporters of the burden of carrying stocks by holding wheat in store or in boats during the winter at lower lake ports. In selling in the positions indicated, they assume the risks due to fluctuations in lake rates and changes in ex lake transportation conditions. They handle domestic mill orders as well as orders from exporters. Although to outsiders they might seem to be an unnecessary sort of middlemen, they do not appear to be so regarded by the grain trade.

As shippers play a considerable part in promoting our oversea trade in wheat, a brief outline of their practices may be of interest.

Shippers obtain their supplies, as a rule, from the terminal elevator companies. The purchases may be made to fill orders in hand or for the purpose of carrying stocks. When for the latter purpose, the grain carried will be hedged and purchases will be made only when cash prices in relation to futures are considered attractive. Stocks are also obtained by buying by car lots in the exchange and putting the wheat in store. This is common practice in buying for mill trade. The stocks may be carried at the Head of the Lakes or at lower lake ports. Carrying stocks, however, is dangerous, even when the grain is hedged, for it is difficult to forecast future relations between cash prices and futures, and the holder has full carrying charges running against him.

It is probably not very wide of the mark to say that the shipper is primarily a speculator in cash premiums and lake freights. The largest business of Duluth shippers, in so far as export orders are concerned, is said to be in No. 2 Mixed Durum. In the opinion of the millers and exporters whom they serve, shippers' profits are not out of line with the risks they assume.

In handling grain through Duluth a shipper works as follows. To show the full process, we will assume that a carload of wheat has been purchased by sample on the floor of the exchange—the Duluth Board of Trade—from a commission firm. After the sale is made the car is ordered switched to an elevator designated by the buyer and the elevator company is instructed to unload it for his account. When the grain has been unloaded at the elevator the owner is given a report by the elevator company, called an "unload", showing the car number and initials and the gross weight, shrinkage by cleaning, and grade of the wheat. The holder may exchange it for a regular warehouse receipt. When the owner wishes the grain loaded out, instructions are given the elevator on a form, which must be accompanied by corresponding warehouse receipts or "unloads". Out inspection and weight certificates are secured at the time of loading.

INDIANA HAS NEW WEIGHT LAW

A new statute in Indiana, relating to weights and measures and inspectors of weights, provides that counties of 30,000 population or more, shall have county inspectors of weights and measures. It regulates their compensation and provides for variations of the rule in counties not in this class. All commodities are to be offered for sale or sold on the basis of avoirdupois net weight or by numerical count only, and it is unlawful to use dry capacity measure, basket, barrel or container of any kind as a measure. Fines for violation of the act range from \$10 to \$500, to which may be added imprisonment not to exceed six months.

"It will be observed," says Secretary Charles B. Riley of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association in a recent bulletin, "that the act prohibits the practice of selling ear corn or other commodities by measure, when same should be sold by weight,"

REPORTS of damage to British South African crops from rain appear to have been exaggerated, according to a cable from Commercial Attache Stevenson, Johannesburg.

OF wheat there were exports from Argentina of 9,810,000 bushels of wheat during April. The exports of corn were 1,614,000 bushels; linseed, 2,441,000 bushels; oats, 3,990,000 bushels, and barley, 230,000 bushels.

A HANDBOOK on wheat and flour, containing a detailed study of the world's trade in these products from 1909 to the latest data available has been issued by the Government. It contains 290 pages, 128 tables and 51 charts, and may be obtained for 40 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. The title is "International Trade in Wheat and Wheat Flour," by J. A. Le Clerc, special agent, foodstuffs division.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN FEED LAWS

Several important revisions and changes in existing laws regarding feedingstuffs have recently been enacted in various states. Among these is a law recently passed in Arkansas, which reduces the tonnage tax on feeds from 20 cents per ton to 10 cents per ton. The new statute becomes effective June 10, 1925. As there appears to be no provision in the law for redeeming unused tax stamps, feed manufacturers are being advised to limit the purchase of such tax tags and stamps for use in Arkansas so that they will have none left on hand when the law becomes effective on June 10. Another change in the same state is the transfer of the enforcement of laws relating to feeds from the Agricultural Department to the Conservation Department.

Some time ago reference was made in the press to a bill then pending in Minnesota, making a 25 per cent reduction on the feed tax in that state. This bill has since become a law, to take effect August 31, 1925, and manufacturers of feeds should limit their purchases of tax stamps accordingly.

The last legislature revised the laws regarding

sul in New York, at a charge of \$2. The certificates required are to the effect that the goods originated in a place where hoof and mouth disease was not prevalent, and that they had not been in contact with the disease during their transport to the loading point. It is further required that the bag should be certified as new or disinfected on shipment.

Consignments without certificate will be declined entry into Finland and returned to port and stored at owner's expense. Copies of the actual certificate have not yet been received from Finland, but the Finnish consul has prepared a certificate which is the one required until copies are received from Finland.

HANDLES WHOLESALE GROCERIES WITH HAY AND FEED

By GLEN PIERCE

The distribution of feed has become a widely varied activity, and the trade is one which while new, has spread so extensively that it would be hard to estimate the number of dealers engaged in the business. There is an ever present necessity

and 1½ pounds beet pulp, the latter added to give the ration bulk. This mixture was fed wet with an equal amount of water, making the total weight of the daily soaked grain ration from 32 to 48 pounds, which was divided into four feeds of from 8 to 12 pounds each.

GREETINGS FROM THE MILLERS OF GOLD MEDAL FEEDS

By G. S. STEWARD*

Greetings from the millers of "Gold Medal Feeds" to the elevator operator who is anticipating going into the feed business this fall or who, although already in the feed business, anticipates increasing his feed distribution this spring, summer and fall.

The elevator, unless the operator handles feeds and does a general merchandising business, besides receiving grain, does not earn for its owners nearly as much, year in and year out, as it would earn if the line elevator operator were handling a complete assortment of feeds continuously; and through the addition of a well assorted line of feeds to the activity of the regular elevator, the well-being and prosperity of that particular elevator depends. Elevator owners have long wished that they could operate their plants the year round and show a profit every month.

Wishes are not the foundation stones on which a permanent structure can be built, or, as an old saying goes, "One's wishbone should never be where his backbone ought to be." The backbone of our wish to every elevator operator is "Gold Medal Service." Gold Medal Service is the combined personality of every member of the entire Gold Medal organization hard at work. And so it is the desire of the Gold Medal organization that every dealer who may read the columns of THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE may have our explanation of really what Gold Medal Service is.

The word "Service" is about the broadest word in the English vocabulary. It includes so much that one is often in immediate contact with very active possibilities of increasing worth-while service to dealers without being actually cognizant of it.

By Gold Medal Feed Service is meant the opportunity offered to every dealer of stocking in one car the most complete line of feeds offered in America, and packed under one brand; namely, Gold Medal brand. The dealer availing himself of Gold Medal Feed Service has at his command a complete assortment of highest quality wheat mill-feeds direct from the world's largest flour mills; besides the most complete assortment of quality scratch feeds, chick feeds, chick mash, growing mash, developing feed, egg mashes, poultry fatteners, balanced dairy rations, with a complete line of corn, oat and barley products, ground feeds, concentrate feeds and all kinds of whole grain for feed, either bulked or sacked, with a complete line of 'specials, such as table cornmeal, buckwheat flour, etc.

In short, an absolute complete feed store or flour and feed store stock is available from the Gold Medal Mills, eliminating the dealer's necessity of always having several cars in stock and several cars rolling of various feeds needed, because of this unequalled opportunity of purchasing everything required at one source of supply.

The Gold Medal Feed Service has been brought to the *nth* degree of efficiency, and the Gold Medal Products represented by the service are available to every dealer at reasonable prices, because of the economy of milling the complete line within one great mill, where so many of the essential ingredients for these products are available at the natural source of supply. Well organized buying connections and comprehensive shipping arrangements,

*Of the Washburn-Crosby Company, Gold Medal Feed Department.



WAREHOUSE OF W. L. WRIGHT, POMONA, CALIF.

feedingstuffs in Missouri. While copies of the new law are not yet available, the new statute provides for a registration fee of five cents per ton, payable semi-annually in July and January. The new legislation takes effect in July of the current year.

In Illinois, House Bill 489 is pending in the legislature. This bill proposes an entirely new feedingstuffs law, and under its provisions it will be necessary to register each brand with the superintendent of the division of foods and dairies, Department of Agriculture, and purchase tax stamps, at the rate of 16 cents per ton, which must be attached to each package of feed. Stamps are to be sold only in lots of \$5 or multiples thereof; pure bran and pure wheat middlings (not containing screenings) are to be exempt from the tax. The present law provides for registration annually of each brand at \$25 per brand.

FINLAND FEED IMPORTS MUST BE CERTIFIED

Through the Finnish consul at New York City, a new restrictive policy for feed and food going into Finland is announced. In order to prevent the spread of the hoof and mouth disease in that country, the government has placed definite limitations on feed bound for Finnish ports.

Any shipment of goods in bags, containing material for human or animal consumption, or other use, must be accompanied by certificates duly notarized, indorsed by a state official as to the notary signature being correct and viséed by the Finnish con-

for the local merchant, and the trade is one which, from its very nature, lends itself to the establishment of numerous small and moderate sized selling units throughout any agricultural territory. Especially is this true at the Pacific Coast, and in California, where the acreage devoted to livestock and poultry represents a relatively large proportion of the farm land.

Among the feed concerns of this locale is that of W. L. Wright, at Pomona, Calif., shown in the accompanying illustration. The storage warehouse shown in the picture is used for flour, feed, hay, straw, potatoes and groceries, and Mr. Wright deals in all of these in a wholesale way. Sugar and salt are among the staple supplies which are kept constantly in stock. The warehouse is served by a spur track from the electric as well as the adjacent steam roads; and the business is one which comprises that of the owner's home town as well as getting a good share of trade from the nearby towns and Los Angeles.

FEED FOR CHAMPION COW

Redfield Colantha Alewin, a seven-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow, owned by the Yankton State Hospital at Yankton, S. D., is one of the leading dairy cows of America.

The feed upon which this champion subsists is of great interest. It consisted of choice Alfalfa hay and corn silage for roughage. The grain ration was made up of 9 pounds ground corn, 6 pounds ground oats, 1½ pounds bran, 2 pounds oil meal

combined with our extensive terminal storage facilities and modern milling equipment, enables Washburn Crosby Company to deliver Gold Medal feeds at reasonable prices.

Gold Medal Feed Service is adequately backed up by the broadest type of co-operative dealer advertising and consumer field work. A corps of special feed salesmen have become a part of the great Gold Medal selling organization, and every Washburn Crosby Company flour salesman already in the field is at every dealer's service as concerning his complete feed requirements. The demand for Gold Medal Feeds is growing steadily, and the satisfaction secured by their use is a decisive recommendation for the products.

Our wish is that every Gold Medal dealer will make this year the greatest year in reference to service to his customers and that the entire Gold Medal organization is at the dealer's command to make this year the most profitable and this fall's business the best enjoyed for many years.

We believe "he who serves best profits most," and it is our wish that 1925 may show an increase in the feed business of every dealer reader of THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE and that we may promote, through our Gold Medal Service, assistance to dealers in making this summer and fall feed business the best in each dealer's history.

SENATORS ATTACK LINSEED TARIFF CUT

The report of the Tariff Commission, which has been in the hands of President Coolidge for about two months, contains the inference that some reduction in the linseed oil rate is justifiable. This part of the report is drawing fire from several sources, noticeably from spokesmen of the flax growing areas.

Senator Shipstead of Minnesota says that he has a number of protests from his state which he will probably present to President Coolidge in the near future with the request that he take no action upon the Tariff Commission report. Others will ask that the President go further and secure the additional information which was not considered by the commission and which, it is declared, will show that the situation is different from that pictured by the commission's report.

Senator Capper, Republican, Kansas, in discussing the matter, declared that the farmers of the Middle West feel that they are getting a raw deal in the matter of protection. They favor protection, but believe that the manufacturer is getting a full measure, while tariff in respect to agriculture is a mere gesture.

It is asserted that the Tariff Commission considered a period when practically all the flaxseed produced in the Middle West was consumed in that territory. The situation is different now because the production of flaxseed is nearly equal to the total requirements of the United States. The surplus linseed oil produced in the Middle West, therefore, must move to seaboard where it will come in competition with imported oil or imported seed.

Last year the production of flaxseed amounted to approximately 30,000,000 bushels, which was within a couple of million bushels of our total requirements, it is said. Should there come a year of stagnation with so large a crop it would more than fill domestic requirements for crushing into linseed oil.

The immediate effect of any proposed decrease in the tariff, a psychological one, would be toward a greater reduction in flax acreage next year. It would not occur this year, because it is now too late in the season. The first half of 1923, covered in the Tariff Commission's report, found the West marketing a crop from 1,000,000 acres of flax; last year there were 3,000,000 acres devoted to that crop. In former years there was record of Argentine flax even reaching Minneapolis. That is not the case now with domestic seed production as large as it is.

It is further pointed out that England and other European countries have an eye on the United States markets within which to place their surplus linseed oil production. They are more interested in

meal, and if the price is right and the tariff rate low enough to permit it, they will try to do business here. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has expressed the hope that the tariff on agricultural products will not be lowered, and this sentiment is carried through linseed oil to flaxseed. It is pointed out that a reduction of 3.3 per cent of last year's acreage is proposed for this year by farmers who are shifting to wheat.

LIGHT RECEIPTS

The Cincinnati hay market is now featured by its extremely light receipts. Farmers have been busy and the recent low prices realized on shipments are the factors causing the present light run. Prices are now going up.

Southern and local demand is not active and any fairly liberal movement of hay will quickly reduce prices.

Heavier shipments may be expected after corn planting.

We quote today's market as follows: No. 1 Timothy, \$17.50@18.50; No. 2 Timothy, \$16.50@17.50; No. 3 Timothy, \$13@15; No. 1 Light Mixed, \$16.50@17.50; No. 1 Clover Mixed, \$16.50@17.50; No. 2 Clover Mixed, \$13@15; No. 1 Heavy Mixed, \$15@16; No. 1 Clover, \$15.50@17; No. 2 Clover, \$12.50@14.50; No. 1 Second cutting Alfalfa, \$18@20; No. 2 Alfalfa, \$13@16; Wheat straw, \$10@12; Rye straw, \$14@15.—*The Mutual Commission Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Market letter of May 11.*

FEED STRONGER IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

While the demand for feeds was generally fair during the month, the volume of business was not materially large owing chiefly to the fact that re-

ceipts have diminished and offerings were reduced resulting in somewhat higher cost. It will be remembered that for weeks or months during the winter and early spring, distributors and consumers were singularly indifferent having made few noteworthy contracts for forward shipment and therefore it became the general impression that stocks had been permitted to run down to a low plane. This belief was partly confirmed recently by the greater interest displayed by buyers and particularly in wheat feeds notably in middlings which appeared to be scarce and consequently they advanced more than bran.

Still it was also potent that the stronger trend was partly caused by the falling off in the movement from the West to the East but notably from Buffalo as millers were less willing to make contracts as the cost of cash wheat has been rising with the production of flour diminishing. Some keen observers believed that this was partly due to millers holding off awaiting the resumption of lake navigation. Part of the strength here was ascribed to the cessation of offerings on the part of the local mills, having had nothing to offer in May as stocks of wheat had been permitted to run out, but with lake navigation resumed abundant ar-

rivals are expected this month and hence supplies of city feed will become normal next month.

According to some dealers the stronger tone was partly chargeable to the virtual stoppage of shipments from Canada because all the flour sold to Russia had been shipped, and the offal marketed. Apparently the cold backward weather caused larger feeding and caught jobbers and feeders short.

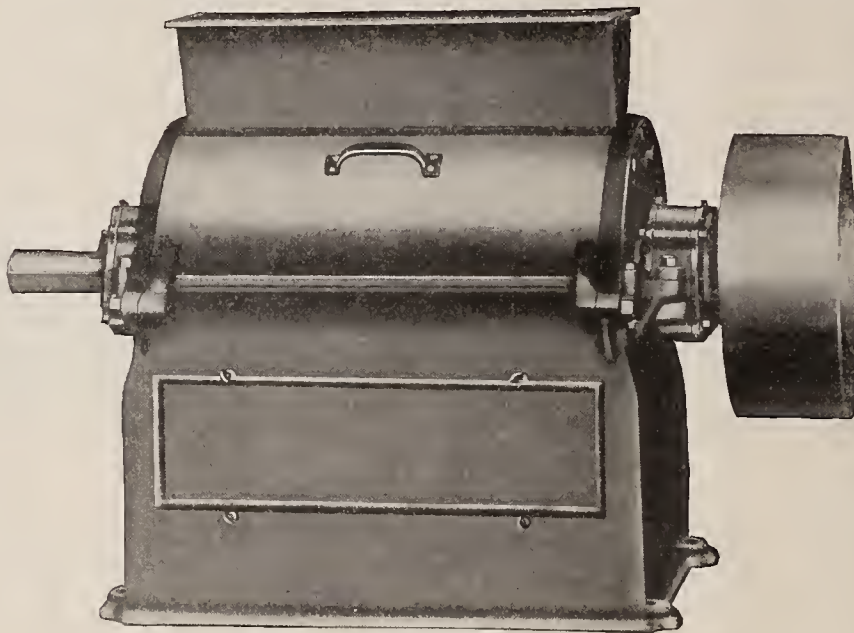
Corn feeds were in fair demand but business was hindered by the meagre stocks and the higher prices asked in keeping with the sharp rise in corn.

Cottonseed and linseed meal were in fair request with trade checked by the smaller offerings and the higher figures asked. Beet pulp was inactive but strongly held and particularly domestic as virtually none was offered.

CORN CUTTING SIMPLIFIED

Great strides have been made during the last few years in designing and building equipment for the modern mixed feed plant. The rapid growth of the industry and the heavy demand for high quality feeds have resulted in radical changes in methods of manufacture of various feeds and the scrapping of some equipment. In no part of the mill or in any methods of manufacture have more radical changes occurred than in the making of cracked corn, the base of practically all scratch grains.

The large amount of meal content, the smeared and ragged appearance of poorly cracked corn does not appeal to the present day buyer. He demands a perfectly clean, uniform and smoothly cut product. The most recent addition to America's list of improved equipment for the manufacture of cut corn is a ball bearing corn cutter which is hailed



NEW MONARCH CORN CUTTER

by millers as one of the most practical cutters ever devised, because it makes an exceptional percentage of coarse cut corn with very little offal.

This cutter has been introduced under the name of "Monarch," the well known trade mark of Sprout, Waldron & Co.'s line of milling machinery. The illustration shown herewith gives a fair idea of the general appearance of the machine. The distinctive feature of this cutter is its large screen surface. This naturally permits the corn to pass through as soon as it is cut to correct size without being held in the cylinder subject to further reduction. Keen cutting knives and the extra large screen surface actually increase the production of clean steel cut corn, reduce offal and enable the manufacture of a standard uniform scratch sized product.

Another distinctive feature of the new Monarch Cutter is that it runs on ball bearings. The manufacturers were so successful in the development and perfection of the ball bearing attrition mill that they were prompted to develop and perfect the ball bearing corn cutter. From the success it is meeting we bespeak for the cutter the same popularity as the Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill.

The illustration shows that the cutter has a sub-

stantial cabinet base with doors on two sides. These doors permit easy access to the lower part of the machine. The upper casing is hinged and can be thrown back to remove the screens or to permit easy inspection, cleaning, adjusting or removal of knives. Adjustments are easy and simple.

The cutting is effected by a revolving cylinder equipped with fly knives and a perforated cylinder case with stationary knives. The knives are made of the best quality tool steel obtainable, heat treated and tempered, making them especially adaptable for the work. The entire machine is mechanically constructed in every detail, and all parts are interchangeable.

Full details of this new Monarch Ball Bearing Cutter can be secured by writing to the manufacturer, Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.

PROMINENT BUFFALO FEED MILL CHANGES HANDS

An important feed plant in Buffalo that has just changed hands is the Clover Leaf plant, which has been bought by the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, of Springfield, Mass., from its previous owner, the Arcady Farms Milling Company. The mill will be managed by C. B. Lee, formerly with the Maple Flakes Mills, Inc.

The plant, built in 1916, was designed by the Monarch Engineering Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. At the time of its erection it represented an investment of approximately \$750,000.

The main unit of the establishment is a concrete

of the New York Central Railroad with quick interchange facilities with all the trunk line railroads entering Buffalo from the north, south, east and west, including Canadian points.

Grain is unloaded from cars on the tracks with power shovels at the rate of 25 minutes per car and is carried by conveyors to the top floor of the main milling unit. Only one elevation of grain or other materials is necessary. The gravity principle is used throughout the entire process of manufacturing feeds—cleaning, separating, degerminating, grinding and mixing. When the products reach the second floor of the mill, the feeds are automatically bagged, sewed, weighed, and dropped into chutes which go over automatic counters. The feed is then ready to be placed in cars for shipment.

Large curing bins are located on one side of the big storage warehouse. These are used for curing the first mix of feed after it is mixed with the molasses. These bins have a capacity of 800 tons. By using this method of curing feed, the company finds that it eliminates all possibility of the feed becoming hard or caked. The feed is carried into bins by overhead belts with cut-offs on them so it can be shot into any bin, according to the nature of the feed. After the feed has been in the bin from 18 to 24 or 36 hours, according to the temperature of the feed, it is taken out by belts underneath.

In various parts of the main milling unit there are five modern automatic scales in operation,

inquiry was fair. It was stated in explanation that farmers were shipping sparingly partly because their stocks were down to a low plane while they were busy with spring work. On the other hand common and low grades were in ample supply as arrivals were liberal via river boats since the resumption of river navigation. Hence inferior grades were unsettled and barely steady.

"GRIND GRAIN" EXPERTS REPEAT

There will always be some feeders who maintain that as long as corn kernels and oats grow whole, that is Nature's command to feed them unground. It should be remembered though that Nature abhors waste and that when whole grain is used for feed, as much as one-fifth of it is commonly undigested and lost for nutrition purposes. C. H. Eckles, and O. G. Schaefer, dairy experts, in Minnesota Experiment Bulletin 218 say:

"Grinding increases the digestibility of feeds only if the animal would not thoroughly chew the unground kernels. A cow receiving a liberal grain ration fails as a rule properly to masticate whole grains, as oats and corn. Experiments have shown a loss of from 12 to 20 per cent in feeding unground grains. This fully justifies the common practice of feeding ground feed almost exclusively. With young animals the loss is less, with calves as low as 2 per cent. When no hogs are on hand to gather up the grain otherwise wasted, it would ordinarily be economical to spend in grinding a sum equal to 10 per cent of the cost of the grain fed."

The title of the bulletin is "Feeding the Dairy Herd." The grain maintenance requirements for cows of different weights are listed in tables, and various other feed charts with over 30 pages of text combine to make the small booklet one that a feeder will want to keep handy. Some of the points covered in the bulletin, such as the grain grinding section, and the roughage section, contain no very new material. A great deal of it is old advice, but good nevertheless.

COLLEGE PIGS ON TWO-YEAR GRAIN TEST

Although the chief object of the Minnesota University Experiment Station's work, summarized in Bulletin 213, was to study the economy of growing fall-farrowed pigs as compared with spring-farrowed pigs, the tests throw strong sidelights on the relative value of various grain rations. The following rations were fed to a total of 60 college herd pigs, in separate lots, so that the best ration might be found.

Ration I: Shelled corn, red dog flour, tankage, self-fed; semi-solid buttermilk, hand fed.

Ration II: Shelled corn, red dog flour, linseed meal, self-fed; semi-solid buttermilk, hand fed.

Ration III: Shelled corn, red dog flour, tankage, linseed meal, self-fed.

The least satisfactory ration of the three according to the result tables, is the one made up of shelled corn, red dog flour, linseed meal, and semi-solid buttermilk. It is lowest in daily gains; highest in amount and cost of feed to make gains, and shows also the longest time to finish a pig to 200 pounds in weight. Linseed meal is not nearly as complete a supplement to corn as is tankage. Feeds from animal sources furnish the proteins needed by animals better than do feeds from vegetable matter. It seems that the use of semi-solid buttermilk with linseed meal should have made a satisfactory protein supply, but it proved not to be the case. A slow daily gain usually means high cost and part of the greater cost of this ration can be charged to the greater length of time the pigs were on feed. The large amounts of red dog flour and semi-solid buttermilk consumed to make 100 pounds of gain are also a factor in the higher cost of Ration II.

The most rapid gain and consequently the shortest feeding period is found in the records of lots fed shelled corn, red dog flour, tankage, and semi-solid buttermilk. The objection to this ration is the high cost of gains. It is advisable to get market stock to a finished state in a short period of time but not at the sacrifice of economical gains.

Viewed from all angles, Ration III is the most



NEWLY ACQUIRED PLANT OF THE EASTERN STATES FARMERS EXCHANGE, AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

structure 179 feet high, 60 feet wide, and 110 feet long. It makes an imposing sight at one end of the city on account of its height of 12 stories. The buildings are well lighted throughout, the large glass area of typical daylight construction having been provided.

Adjoining the plant proper are three large steel grain storage bins with a capacity of 50,000 bushels each and between the main plant and the general offices, which are in a separate two-story brick structure, is a one-story warehouse and shipping department. The warehouse measures 60 feet long and 60 feet wide. This has a storage capacity of 8,000 tons, and a conveyor system runs through the warehouse to the elevators, thus eliminating any necessity of trucking the feed bags.

The plant has a capacity of over 1,000 tons of all kinds of feeds per day, and an annual capacity of 500,000 tons, which gives it rank among the large feed mills of the country. Since the products of Buffalo feed mills have become widely known throughout the East and Middle West, this mill has enjoyed considerable prestige.

The plant is constructed entirely of steel and concrete and consists of elevators, feed mixing mills, grain storage tanks, molasses cisterns, heating plant, office buildings, laboratory, experimental farm and a large building to house livestock and poultry, used in testing out various feeds. The mill operates more than four and a half miles of standard gauge track for switching cars in and out, and has direct connections with the Niagara Falls branch

and each has a capacity of 15 tons per hour. The company uses automatic portable bag pilers exclusively and about four or five are in operation at all times. There are eight Sprout-Waldron Attrition Mills in the plant for grinding the grains, and each has a capacity of approximately five tons an hour. The plant is electrically operated throughout and improved motors are used. There are in the plant in addition to the machinery already mentioned, Eureka Batch Mixers, Eureka Grain Cleaning Machines, Eureka Corn Scourers and Separators. There are also three Noye Brothers Corn Crackers in use. The number of motors required to operate is around 100, and several of them are of 500 horsepower.

Feed is dumped 100 pounds at a time by the automatic scales; and the Eureka Batch Mixers are set for 20 tons per hour, packers 45 tons per hour. The mixing bins have a capacity of 2,000 bushels; storage tanks, 50,000 bushels each, and the molasses tanks, 275,000 gallons.

The experimental laboratory and farms constitute another very interesting feature and the chemical laboratory is situated in the main milling unit.

HAY IRREGULAR IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

General conditions in the hay market the past months have undergone little change. Still there has been much irregularity as superior descriptions have been slightly stronger as supplies were light, receipts by rail having been meagre, while the

desirable. Daily gains of the pigs were high; the quantity of feeds consumed to make gains was the least of any ration fed; and the cost of gains was much lower than on either of the other two rations. There seems to be no necessity of including linseed meal with the other three feeds. The appetite of the pigs for the feed was slight, very little was consumed, and it is highly probable that the oil-meal can be omitted from the ration without resulting in loss.

Other conclusions of the experimenters were that the amount of feed required to produce gains was practically the same for pigs farrowed at the two different seasons, and that cheaper gains were made by fall pigs because feed costs are lower in winter than in summer.

ADOPT FEDERAL HAY GRADES

Gradually the states are coming to adopt the Federal hay grades, because hay dealers realize that uniformity in grading is one of the safeguards of their prosperity. Alabama and Texas are the latest states to adopt Federal grades as the state grades. Inspection service will be available in Alabama for both producers and shippers who have Johnson and Alfalfa hays for sale and to dealers who have hay shipped into the state from other sections.

Inspection will also be provided for in Texas.

NEW CHICAGO FEED BARLEY GRADE

On April 15 the new feed barley grade went into effect on the Chicago Board of Trade for the guidance of the Sampling Bureau. The grade provides that: It shall test not less than 40 pounds to the measured bushel, must contain not less than 70 per cent barley, and may contain 8 per cent of seeds and chaff, 22 per cent of other grain, of which not more than 15 per cent may be wild oats; shall be cool, and may include barley with a strong ground smell, or a musty or bin smell.

MISSOURI FEED RULING

A decision has been promulgated by H. J. McLaughlin, secretary of the Nebraska Department of Agriculture, permitting Nebraska mills to include 3 per cent of strictly millrun screenings in feeds, without requiring the use of tax tags. The ruling does not apply to feed shipped into the state.

The ruling reads:

"The decision to allow 3 per cent of strictly millrun screenings in bran and shorts without using tags can only apply to Nebraska milled bran and shorts. The law exempts only Nebraska milled bran and shorts from using the tags.

"The law says that 'no inspection fee shall be required for the sale of unadulterated wheat, rye and buckwheat shorts manufactured in this state.'"

CONTRACTS INVALIDATED

When the Northwest Hay Association was formed with 1,200 members, it was agreed that the contract should not be binding unless 75 per cent of the hay in the district covered by the Association was signed up.

Recently suit was filed by the Association against George M. Chase of Grandview, Wash., for damages for alleged failure to deliver his hay crops under contract. Judge A. W. Hawkins, before whom the case was tried, handed down a ruling in the suit, ruling that all contracts were invalid, inasmuch as the 75 per cent was estimated from railroad shipping figures only.

Counsel for the association said that an appeal would be taken.

Melvin Jones has opened a feed store at Hope, Ark.

A feed store has been opened by J. R. Boen of Clarksville, Ark.

The feed store of A. J. Raybon at Harrell, Ark., has been bought by Floyd Jones.

A wholesale feed store is to be opened at Dumas, Ark., by the Southern Feed Company.

A feed store is to be opened at Taylorville, Ill., by the Peerless Mill & Elevator Company.

The interest of G. Mellinger in the feed mill at Plainfield, Iowa, has been sold to Fred Stickman.

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Bowers Feed Store has been incorporated at New Orleans, La. W. W.

Bowers is president; Austin Graham, vice-president and J. Grimson, secretary and treasurer.

A new grinding equipment for feed has been installed by the Spencer Equity Exchange of Spencer, Ohio.

A feed grinder with capacity of five tons hourly has been installed at New Palestine, Ind., for H. E. Waltz.

C. F. Runion has bought the feed, flour and implement business of Glenn Pettibone at North English, Iowa.

The feed, flour and milling plant of Hastings & Shear at Pulaski, N. Y., has been bought by George A. Butler of Wampsville.

W. E. Wheat has bought the interest of L. C. Patton in the feed store at Lonoke, Ala., and will run it individually.

A large building has been completed at Morilton, Ark., by Webb-Reynolds & Sharp, dealers in livestock and feedingstuffs.

J. A. Rohleder succeeds J. A. Adam as purchasing agent for the feed department of the Grain Marketing Company of Chicago.

A feed store has been opened at Murfreesboro, Ark., by C. E. Wilson. It is in the building formerly leased by Brewer & Terrell.

J. D. Harrison is manager of the Warren Flour & Feed Company which has been formed at Warren, Ark., and opened for business.

J. E. Josey, R. C. Miller and C. C. Chinski have incorporated at Liberty, Texas, as the Jo-Mil Feed Store, Inc. Its capital stock is \$6,000.

A feed and produce station has been opened at Norfolk, Neb., by C. D. Mulford who will operate as the Checkerboard Feed & Produce Company.

A branch distributing center is to be established in Indianapolis, Ind., for the Excello Feed Milling Company with James G. Cunningham as manager.

A feed brokerage business has been opened at Buffalo, N. Y., by B. J. Burns, a well known member of the grain and feed trade operating as B. J. Burns, Inc.

The interest of T. M. Byland in the feed and coal business at Clarence, Mo., has been bought by his partner, L. A. Smith. He will continue the business.

The feed business of James Wingate at Letner, Mo., has been bought by The Farmers Exchange and Mr. Wingate has been appointed to oversee the business.

A new building has been bought by W. H. Fletcher, proprietor of the Fletcher Feed Store at Okanogan, Wash., to which he will move his business.

Charles S. Kennedy is succeeded as traffic manager and buyer for the mixed feed plant of the Quaker Oats Company, by Harry Mills of the Chicago office.

The feed business of W. W. Rogers at Leachville, Ark., has been discontinued by him. The lease on the building has been turned over to the Blaylock Seed Company.

Toronto, Ont., flour and feed dealers have organized an association with Newton Thomas, president; David Kelly, vice-president, and David Crooks, secretary-treasurer.

To deal in feed, flour and coal, the Lee Precour Company has been incorporated at Oshkosh, Wis., capitalized at \$10,000. Lee W. Precour and R. Harrington are interested.

The feed and corn mill of E. O. Smith at Gainesboro, Tenn., has been leased by H. B. Dodson. The plan has been put into first class condition and will be operated by Mr. Dodson.

C. S. Pike's feed business at Van Nuys, Calif., has been bought by W. R. Welton. The new firm will be known as the Van Nuys Grain & Feed Company. Mr. Welton will improve the business.

The feed firm of Lyons-Kuehn Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has been dissolved and F. L. Lyons, who has been conducting the business since the withdrawal of Mr. Kuehn, will operate under his own name.

The Northern Feed Company, Inc., has been incorporated at Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y., capitalized at \$60,000. The incorporators are F. M. Kenyon, M. O. Engleson and L. E. Engleson of Williamson.

Jerry P. Parks has resigned his office as manager of the millfeed merchandising department of the W. A. Ferson Hay & Grain Company of Kansas City, to enter the feed brokerage business on his own account. He will deal exclusively as broker in bran and shorts.

The Buffalo, N. Y., plant of the Arcady Farms Milling Company, formerly operated by the Clover Leaf Milling Company, has been bought by the Eastern States Farmers Exchange. Beginning May 1 it will be used for the manufacture of dairy, poultry and horse feeds.

The Roundaway Manufacturing Company of Roundaway, Miss., near Clarksdale, has been bought for \$500,000, by Stephen J. Adam. The property

will be used for a paper mill and factory. It will have an output of 20,000 tons paper, 20,000 tons feed for cattle in winter and 10,000 tons highly digestible corn gluten feed and 5,000 tons hog meal and other by-products. The company is to be incorporated for about \$3,000,000.

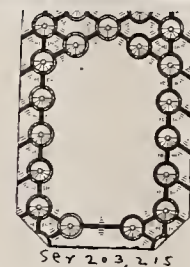
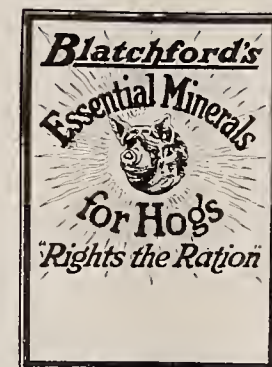
The Midwest Fuel & Supply Company of Bushnell has bought the wholesale business of the Consumers Fuel & Feed Company at Galesburg, Ill. The Consumers company has leased other property for the continuance of the wholesale flour, feed and potato business.

NEW FEED BRANDS

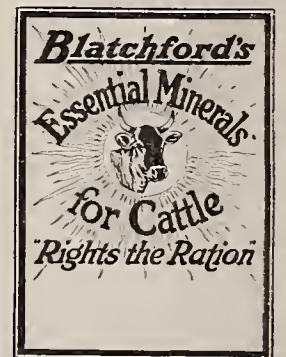
"BLATCHFORD'S ESSENTIAL MINERALS FOR HOGS 'RIGHTS THE RATION'" feed for animals, namely, compounded ground feed containing among other things certain minerals, such feed being used to supplement the ordinary feed of hogs. Blatchford Calf Meal Company, Waukegan, Ill. Filed December 26, 1924. Serial No. 207,226. Published April 21, 1925.

"BLATCHFORD'S ESSENTIAL MINERALS FOR CATTLE 'RIGHTS THE RATION'" feed for cattle, namely, dairy meal and essential minerals for cattle, each of which comprises a compounded ground feed, having, among other things, various minerals which are essential or desirable ingredients for cattle feed. Blatchford Calf Meal Company, Waukegan, Ill. Filed December 5, 1924. Serial No. 206,116. Published April 21, 1925.

"KEN-KO" cereals, namely, cornmeal, rolled oats, poultry feeds, dairy feed, mill feed and Hard wheat



EGG-LAY
Ken-Ko



flour. Kenworthy Grain & Milling Company, Tacoma, Wash. Filed February 18, 1924. Serial No. 192,488. Published April 21, 1925.

"EGG-LAY" poultry feed. The Bewley Mills, Fort Worth, Texas. Filed February 20, 1925. Serial No. 209,894. Published April 21, 1925.

White cornmeal, yellow cornmeal, Graham flour, whole wheat flour, buckwheat flour, egg mash, growing mash, chick feed and scratch feed. Omer G. Whelan, Richmond, Ind. Filed September 29, 1924. Serial No. 203,215. Published April 21, 1925.

Trademarks Registered

197,315. Poultry and animal food. Arthur Richard Coulston, De Funiak Springs, Fla. Filed November 17, 1924. Serial No. 205,395. Published January 20, 1925. Registered April 14, 1925.

197,413. Rough rice, clean rice, rice bran, rice polish, rice chicken feed and mixed feeds. Smith Rice Mill Company, De Witt, Ark. Filed November 15, 1924. Serial No. 205,371. Published January 20, 1925. Registered April 14, 1925.

197,877. Patent family flour, Graham flour, whole wheat flour, farina, pastry flour and scratch, mash and dairy feed. Kennewick Flour Mills Company, Kennewick, Wash. Filed October 16, 1924. Serial No. 203,956. Published February 10, 1925. Registered April 28, 1925.

197,886. Horse and mule feed and hen feed. Western Grain Company, Birmingham, Ala. Filed November 5, 1924. Serial No. 204,879. Published February 10, 1925. Registered April 28, 1925.

197,909. Stock feed. Alex Woldert Company, doing business as Woldert Peanut Products Company and Woldert Canning Company, Tyler, Texas. Filed March 11, 1924. Serial No. 193,646. Published February 10, 1925. Registered April 28, 1925.

197,921. Meat meal, meat scraps, blood meal, and tankage for poultry and hog feed preparations. E. Rauh & Sons Fertilizer Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed August 20, 1923. Serial No. 184,760. Published February 19, 1924. Registered April 28, 1925.

198,022. Stock feed. J. S. Gordon, doing business as J. S. Gordon & Co., Beaumont, Texas. Filed December 11, 1924. Serial No. 206,572. Published February 10, 1925. Registered April 28, 1925.

THE GRAIN WORLD

THE Indian wheat crop is forecast at 322,000,000 bushels, compared with 364,000,000 bushels produced in 1924, according to a cablegram to the Department of Agriculture from the Indian Department of Statistics. The production reported is just about sufficient for home requirements and leaves little or no grain for export.

* * *

NEW estimates of the 1924-25 wheat crop of Argentina are slightly below previous figures. The revised figure is now given as 191,139,000 bushels, against 191,433,000 bushels reported in January, compared with a 1923-24 production of 247,036,000 bushels.

* * *

THE first official forecast received by the International Institute shows a reduction of almost 90,000,000 bushels in the Argentine corn crop, as compared with last year. Production is now forecast as 187,155,000 bushels, as compared with 276,756,000 bushels produced last year and 223,627,000 bushels the average for the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24. Allowing about 80,000,000 bushels for home consumption and seed requirements there should be somewhat more than 100,000,000 bushels from the current crop available for export and carryover. From last year's crop of 276,756,000 bushels, exports from May 1, 1924 to March 1, 1925 amounted to 178,000,000 bushels.

* * *

NEARLY one-fourth of the total French importations of about 54,000,000 bushels of wheat during 1924 went through the port of Havre; and nearly one-sixth of the 22,000,000 bushels of corn imported entered through the same port. Consul Samuel J. Fletcher states that 20 per cent of the total grain imports of France cleared through Havre in 1924, as compared with 12 per cent during 1923.

* * *

THE important sources of supply of wheat imported in France last year were Argentina, Canada and Australia in the order named. Only 6 per cent came from the United States. The principal sources of corn were Argentina, Indo-China, Roumania and Madagascar, with the United States supplying less than 1 per cent of the total.

* * *

IMPORTATION of American and Argentine wheat having begun in Roumania, it has been reported that 16,000 tons of wheat were ordered from the United States.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

Following are the receipts and shipments of grain, etc., at the leading terminal markets in the United States for April:

BALTIMORE—Reported by James B. Hessong, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	1,303,851	578,652	663,915
Corn, bus....	68,826	114,689	194,065
Oats, bus....	113,014	39,987	19,654
Barley, bus..	45,648	2,574	341,017
Rye, bus....	1,582,141	98,462	6,333,671
Malt, bus..	17,632	4,902	12,704
Buckwheat, bus. ....	.....	299	.....
Straw, tons..	81	162	.....
Millfeed, tons	941	809	.....
Hay, tons...	1,140	2,127	.....
Flour, bbls..	138,875	103,516	103,103

CAIRO—Reported by M. C. Culp, Chief Grain Inspector and Weighmaster of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	931,236	.....	737,915
Corn, bus....	13,899	85,504	20,975
Oats, bus....	1,603,774	2,162,210	1,627,655

CINCINNATI—Reported by D. J. Schuh, Executive Secretary of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	138,600	268,000	323,400
Shelled Corn, bus.	309,600	529,200	245,000
Oats, bus....	438,000	508,000	252,000
Barley, bus..	7,000	5,600	.....
Rye, bus....	2,800	.....	1,400
Ear Corn, bus	4,400	8,000	.....
Kaffir Corn, bus.	5,600	2,800	.....
Hay, tons....	7,458	7,930	.....
Feed, tons...	2,010	1,830	.....

CLEVELAND—Reported by F. H. Baer, Traffic Commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	38,103	64,250	9,200
Corn, bus....	251,559	243,330	15,783
Oats, bus....	148,677	150,809	19,187
Barley, bus..	21,838	4,583	.....
Rye, bus....	15,128	27,238	.....
Hay, tons....	1,619	1,639	12

CHICAGO—Reported by J. J. Fones, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	962,000	983,000	1,318,000
Corn, bus....	3,963,000	4,157,000	4,567,000
Oats, bus....	2,721,000	4,192,000	5,679,000
Barley, bus..	416,000	668,000	148,000
Rye, bus....	611,000	65,000	136,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	1,809,000	1,162,000	2,282,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	765,000	1,352,000	383,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs....	1,008,000	1,914,000	627,000
Flax Seed, bus.	162,000	50,000	.....
Hay, tons....	9,733	14,139	499
Flour, bbls..	857,000	900,000	598,000

DENVER—Reported by C. B. Rader, Secretary of the Grain Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	78,000	237,000	46,500
Corn, bus....	294,000	685,100	125,500
Oats, bus....	154,000	130,000	98,000
Barley, bus..	11,900	57,800	3,400
Rye, bus....	4,500	.....	1,500
Hay, tons....	760	1,150	.....
Beans, cars..	.....	.....	72

DETROIT—Reported by C. B. Drouillard, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	37,000	.....	19,000
Corn, bus....	18,000	.....	2,000
Oats, bus....	110,000	.....	30,000
Barley, bus..	45,000	.....	.....
Rye, bus....	44,000	.....	.....

DULUTH—Reported by Chas. D. MacDonald, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	1,901,191	1,244,176	3,510,607
Corn, bus....	182,045	282,923	292,363
Oats, bus....	49,579	23,771	1,968,401
Barley, bus..	141,739	139,651	201,067
Rye, bus....	590,995	554,841	1,177,370
Flax Seed, bus.	170,472	63,861	166,618
Flour, bbls..	89,515	197,205	98,755

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, Statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	8,081,558	6,442,459	11,634,034
Corn, bus....	3,134	3,889	3,134
Oats, bus....	3,998,739	4,049,463	7,337,561
Barley, bus..	1,211,521	1,063,073	3,687,464
Rye, bus....	196,847	459,461	42,894
Flax Seed, bus.	532,517	143,773	1,268,599

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	119,000	220,000	63,000
Corn, bus....	750,000	892,000	595,000
Oats, bus....	572,000	922,000	442,000
Rye, bus....	.....	10,000	36,000
Flour, bbls., mfg.	24,676	34,414	.....

KANSAS CITY—Reported by W. R. Scott, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	874,800	1,351,350	2,431,350
Corn, bus....	723,750	1,915,000	2,677,500
Oats, bus....	595,000	572,900	658,500
Barley, bus..	19,500	55,500	1,300
Rye, bus....	1,100	5,500	1,100
Bran, tons...	5,300	1,880	28,680
Kaffir Corn, bus.	320,100	339,900	244,000
Hay, tons....	18,180	29,520	15,648
Flour, bbls..	52,650	42,575	497,250

LOS ANGELES—Reported by Secretary of the Grain Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, carlds	152	229	.....
Corn, carlds..	99	136	.....
Oats, carlds..	29	7	.....
Barley, carlds	134	89	.....
Rye, carlds...	2	.....	.....
Kaffir Corn, carloads ..	8	4	.....
Flour, carlds..	181	270	.....

MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. A. Plumb, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	123,200	84,000	175,385
Corn, bus....	356,860	718,360	1,116,748
Oats, bus....	852,750	860,200	656,186
Barley, bus..	669,430	617,600	149,941
Rye, bus....	39,620	35,375	169,641
Timothy Seed, lbs.	150,000	180,000	112,140
Clover Seed, lbs.	258,743	152,667	222,955
Flax Seed, bus.	1,430	10,060	.....
Feed, tons....	17,596	1,760	11,944
Hay, tons....	360	1,443	252
Flour, bbls..	78,990	124,950	65,120

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Maschke, Statistician of the Chamber of Commerce:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	3,279,670	3,528,590	3,047,870
Corn, bus....	228,080	803,790	533,160
Oats, bus....	1,473,910	1,433,390	5,854,160
Barley, bus..	724,390	854,650	1,268,920
Rye, bus....	190,420	246,530	249,330
Flax Seed, bus.	373,590	209,740	101,840
Hay, tons....	2,203	2,206	183
Flour, bbls..	63,997	96,958	789,423

MONTREAL—Reported by J. Stanley Cook, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	1,543,710	313,227	.....
Corn, bus....	14,799	12,388	.....
Oats, bus....	1,242,800	307,085	33,921
Barley, bus..	382,982	39,713	.....
Rye, bus....	299,451	300	.....
Flax Seed, bus.	45,008	23,988	.....
Hay, tons....	53,554	36,268	.....
Flour, bbls..	139,270	79,598	258,131

NEW ORLEANS—Reported by S. P. Fears, Chief Grain Inspector and Weighmaster of the Board of Trade, Ltd.:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	103	11	2,834,424
Corn, bus....	81	282	338,464
Oats, bus....	36	76	87,450
Barley, bus..	3	1	.....
Rye, bus....	1	2	8,571
Grain Sorghum	1	2	.....

NEW YORK CITY—Reported by H. Heinzer, Statistician of the Produce Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	5,307,400	5,290,600	6,198,000
Corn, bus....	34,500	321,900	2,000
Oats, bus....	2,342,000	472,000	1,506,000
Barley, bus..	1,407,600	1,700	1,175,000
Rye, bus....	1,173,000	247,500	3,138,000
Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, Other Grass Seed, bags. ....	.....	.....	2,725
Flax Seed, bus.	124,500	.....	.....
Hay, tons....	3,490	3,878	2,147 bales
Flour, bbls..	1,209,626	990,383	1,060,000

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, Secretary of the Grain Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	438,200	620,300	515,200
Corn, bus....	393,400	2,322,600	1,324,600
Oats, bus....	908,000	1,296,000	1,412,000
Barley, bus..	19,200	16,000	222,600
Rye, bus....	18,200	9,800	16,000

PEORIA—Reported by John R. Lofgren, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	33,000	49,900	25,200
Corn, bus....	948,500	1,209,650	707,550
Oats, bus....	649,300	1,199,800	715,500
Barley, bus..	29,400	39,200	19,600
Rye, bus....	1,200	2,900	.....
Mill Feed, tons	29,620	26,360	32,392
Hay, tons....	2,910	2,720	70
Flour, bbls..	166,600	202,600	167,100

PHILADELPHIA—Reported by A. B. Clemmer, Secretary of the Commercial Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat, bus..	3,239,923	3,078,339	3,373,071
Corn, bus....	38,905	148,030	.....
Oats, bus....	360,550	89,103	113,397
Barley, bus..	16,731	1,190	16,731
Rye, bus....	372,246	667,849	450,436
Flour, bbls..	154,406	182,278	26,621

PORTLAND, MAINE—Reported by Howard H. Waldron, Traffic Manager of the Chamber of Commerce:

ASSOCIATIONS

WESTERN GRAIN DEALERS MEET IN DES MOINES

President J. R. Murrell, Jr., called the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Western Grain Dealers Association to order on April 21, at Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa. The proceedings were opened with the addresses of the officers, the president's being brief and the first, though this is the third year that he has held that office. He said that it would be difficult to reckon the amount of money which had been saved by following the principles of arbitration, and went on to refer in a few words to the Mills Bill, which was signed by President Coolidge on February 12. He called attention to the fact that the purpose of this bill was to make enforceable agreements for arbitration arising from disputes about contracts.

"While it has been realized by grain men for years," he said, "that arbitration is the gentlemen's method of settling trade differences, nevertheless, it is gratifying to see that our Government also believes in arbitration." He next referred to the fact that eastern Iowa had not had a real corn crop for two years, and that grain business in that area had changed from shipping out to shipping in. "We are not enjoying it very much," he said. "Conditions surrounding the trade have not been favorable over the entire state. Bear in mind, however, that all we need is one or two good crops and we'll be sit-

financial losses through the deflation of values and shortage in crops that have occurred since the war. In fact I am sure that if an accurate analysis should be made of the operating loss incurred by the grain trade as compared with the operating loss of the farmers based on capital investment and inventory of fixed assets that it would show that the grain trade has suffered as heavily as the farmers.

Reduced volume and irregular marketing is unfavorable to the successful operation of commercial distribution of grain under a competitive or any other system that may be devised.

While it is true that the present competitive system of commercial distribution of grain is well organized as to established rules and regulations it must be admitted that the ethical conscience of the grain trade is at a low ebb. Ethics in business is the science of right conduct and character which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligations and the rules which ought to determine conduct in accordance with such obligations, the doctrine of man's duty which briefly stated is the basis of ethical rules of business now being adopted by many trade organizations and vigorously promulgated by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The grain trade organizations in my opinion should emphasize the importance of ethical rules of conduct. Cut-throat competition is ruinous and is not in the end of advantage to the business. Service should be maintained and reasonable profits are necessary for the maintenance of such service.

Charles D. Morris, assistant chairman of the Western Railways Committee on Public Relations, Chicago, addressed the meeting on transportation questions. Following this, Hon. J. H. Henderson, commerce counsel for the State of Iowa, discussed rental charges for elevator sites, and J. M. Mehl, Federal grain exchange supervisor of Chicago, spoke

of the Interstate Commerce Commission and comments unfavorably on various other permanent governmental bodies by calling attention to the unnecessary and unwise duplications in many of these organizations and to their interdepartmental and interbureau jealousies and frictions and then by inference condemns the entire theory of governmental control of business by the very fact of proposing another body which in the interest of agriculture would have power to make suggestions to these various other departments and thus add another ornament to the already vicious circle. It would seem to have been so simple so logical to have been consistent with their own findings and to have recommended the elimination or the curtailment of some of these offending bureaus and departments, laws and practices, officials and minions, now restraining and blighting every progressive expression of agriculture and every other industry with the single exception of that most thriving industry of public officialdom.

Your association presented to this commission a brief on the grain marketing system which consisted of 32 pages and was one of the most careful, most comprehensive, and most illuminating statements ever prepared on the grain marketing system.

As a result of the report of the President's Agricultural Commission and under their sponsorship and with the influence of the administration behind it, there was introduced into Congress the Capper-Haugen Bill, providing for the establishment of a Federal Marketing Board, with an appropriation of \$500,000 for the expenses of the first year. The effect of this bill would have been the establishment of this board with the specific purpose of promoting the organization of co-operative marketing associations, registering them, furnishing a free audit of their books and accounts and various other nurse-maid facilities. No second thought should be necessary to determine the demoralization that would result to the country elevator trade, should such a bill be passed. It was, it is true, less drastic than the McNary-Haugen Bill, but was for that very reason far more dangerous. The McNary-Haugen Bill would have killed the grain trade. The Capper-Haugen Bill would have mortally wounded it. Personally, I prefer death.

But, fortunately, for every one concerned, except a few of the bureaucrats, who would have directly benefited, the provisions of the bill conflicted with the personal interests and the pet schemes of many of the self-appointed leaders of the farmers, and immediately aroused a storm of protest from this source. This bill stole their thunder. What chance would an attorney or a professional propagandist have raising money from the farmer when the Government was



A GROUP FROM THE WESTERN GRAIN DEALERS AT DES MOINES

ting on top of the world again, and that is Iowa's rightful place."

He went on to say that legislation against the grain trade has not been so rabid as it has been in the last few years, and that the attitude of our Government at present toward so-called compulsory co-operative schemes is that they must stand on their own merits, and not be asking Federal aid. Grain dealers need have no fear of the compulsory co-operative movement. He concluded by urging that prosperity is not based on whirlwind fluctuations of future markets, but rather it is based on common sense, enabling one to make the best use of his own resources. He then paid a tribute to Secretary Wells and concluded.

Secretary George A. Wells, in his report, said:

It is indeed unfortunate for the grain trade that the public and particularly the farmers, bankers and business men do not fully understand the efficiency and the economy of the present competitive grain trade system that engages the energy, courage and ambition of the most efficient men in the commercial distribution of grain. Good salesmanship is just as essential in the commercial distribution of grain as in any other commodity.

A detailed analysis of the operation of the competitive system of commercial distribution of grain will show that the profit taken from the time the grain is unloaded at the country elevator until it reaches the manufacturers or consumers is lower than such service can be maintained by any other system.

Under this system the farmer enjoys an open market, not only at the local country elevator but at terminals where the grain is sold at auction in a manner similar to the farm sales except that the terminal market organizations handling such large volumes of business have perfected rules and regulations that guarantee honorable conduct in all transactions.

The evolution and improvement in grain trade conditions during the cycle of 25 years has been inspired and enforced largely through the influence and efforts of grain trade organizations.

The inherent element of speculation cannot be eliminated from the production and commercial distribution of grain. There is a harvest in some country of the world every month of the year with its varying unfavorable and favorable conditions that vitally affect the promise and final production of crops and furthermore the consumptive demand is vitally affected by world conditions, buying power and requirements.

The grain trade as a whole has suffered heavy

on "The Legitimate Use of Trading in Future Contracts." W. S. Braudt, of the Grain Claims Bureau, Chicago, read an address of some length on the status of railroad claims. The text of his speech appears, in part, elsewhere in this issue.

The convention banquet was held the evening of the first day, with Secretary Wells acting as toastmaster. The principal banquet address was given by Royal Holbrook of the University of Ames, Iowa, and he extolled the virtues of the State of Iowa and its numerous advantages.

President F. G. Horner of the Grain Dealers National Association delivered an interesting address on the floor of the convention hall, in which he said in part:

While rejoicing at this evidence of the reaction against recent ultra-radical tendencies and while having the greatest respect and admiration for President Coolidge, we might wish that his generally sound views on economic subjects might have been fortified by a more intimate knowledge of agricultural and marketing conditions. One of the first important acts of the President, after his election, was to keep faith with his pre-election promise to appoint a committee to investigate the agricultural problem in its broadest sense. This committee, known as the President's Agricultural Commission, was composed of men as representative, as capable, and as reliable as could be expected to be secured for such a purpose. But the very idea that such a commission, or any other body of men, should be considered capable of making, in a few weeks' time, such an investigation of all the ramifications of such a major industry as agriculture as would warrant the formation of an intelligent plan for governmental assistance or control well represents the absurdity and the futility of all attempts at governmental paternalism. The very magnitude of the subject precluded more than the mere collaboration of the Commission in a composite of ideas which had been previously formed.

The report of the Commission was conspicuous for its lack of radical recommendations and was in marked contrast with what would have been expected from such a body a year ago. But a careful analysis will reveal that if there be excluded the criticisms which were made of various established governmental agencies now functioning at the instance of just such demands as resulted in the creation of this commission itself then we have eliminated practically all of importance that the report contains. In fact the most valuable conclusion to be drawn from the entire report is its own indictment of paternalism. The report criticizes in most severe terms the basic prac-

furnishing the farmer the same service, paid for by general taxation? This was unfair competition and, quite naturally, was not to be tolerated by the band of patriots who had been capitalizing the misfortunes of the farmers.

In looking ahead, it would seem that developments under the new administration and knowledge of the personnel of the new Congress are now sufficient to enable us to form some rather definite conclusions. And one would be, that there is very little danger of the enactment of any such legislation as the old McNary-Haugen Bill. President Coolidge's record assures his opposition to any such legislation, and, if more were wanting, his appointment of Prof. Jardine as Secretary of Agriculture should be ample security on this score, as Prof. Jardine was last year conspicuous among the farmer leaders for his opposition to the original McNary-Haugen Bill.

But it seems equally certain that we will be confronted by a most formidable attempt to secure from the next Congress some legislation along the lines of the Capper-Haugen Bill. The president is definitely committed to such a program and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine may be expected to give it the full support of his department.

The situation is serious but you may be assured that the National Association will do everything in its power in opposition to such legislation and we hope to have the active assistance of every individual member.

During the general discussion consideration was given to hedging and carrying charges from the standpoint of the country elevators. Mr. Brennan, of Chicago, pointed out that a hedge should not be used to speculate with, but should be kept on. He attributed the disturbing of protection of hedging to too much random speculation, and offered the view that Iowa should take advantage of hedging possibilities as they have proven very advantageous where they are more prevalent, such as in the Northwest and farther south. In 1917 the last report issued by the Federal Trade Commission regarding the topic showed that as a result of encouragement by Minneapolis grain concerns, who were instrumental to a large extent in financing country elevators, the latter hedged 90 per cent of their grain, and Iowa and Kansas about 50 per cent.

Mr. Payne, of the Clements Manufacturing Company, Chicago, spoke on the necessity for keeping motors clean and explained the use of his company's Cadillac Blower. F. A. Holmes, of Waterloo, Iowa,

discussed radio and its relation to the grain elevator's business, introducing the machine made by his company.

The Resolutions Committee comprised F. D. Milligan, chairman, Dolliver Kent, and J. K. McGonagle. The chair named the following Nominating Committee: Lee Davis, C. A. Davis, S. W. Wilder; and the following Audit Committee: Clifford Belz, Carl Lundahl and O. B. Morehouse.

The report of the Resolutions Committee, which was unanimously approved by the convention, included the following: A vote of thanks to hosts, speakers and others contributing to the convention; recommendation of the careful observance of the best grain trade practices and the advisability of conducting a country elevator so that fair profits are secured; recommendation that groups of elevators in the territory covered by the association hold occasional regional meetings for discussion of trade problems; and an endorsement of the economy program of the Federal Government under the direction of President Coolidge.

The nominations submitted by the committee for that purpose were approved and the officers and directors unanimously elected. The new president chosen was Clifford C. Belz, of Conrad, Iowa, and O. B. Morehouse, of Glidden, Iowa, was chosen vice-president. The five directors elected included Charles Dozler, Templeton; Arthur Moeller, Reinbeck; John Mueller, Calamus; J. D. Kent, Des Moines; and George Moulton, Fonda.

The exhibitors included F. A. Holmes & Co., Waterloo, Iowa, radio sets; Lord's Universal Truck and Wagon Dump Company, Des Moines, Iowa; and F. J. Conrad, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MISSOURI GRAIN DEALERS HAVE ONE BIG DAY

In planning the eleventh annual convention of the Missouri Grain Dealers Association, some of the usual convention ideas were thrown overboard. The association officers wanted to draw a large group of dealers and to do this they secured several exceptional speakers, but instead of scattering their talks out over two days, Chas. Quinn, Chas. D. Morris and Joseph M. Mehl, were all assigned to one big, intensive day in which the usual amount of routine business was also attended to. Many of the dealers convening at St. Louis on May 7, came to spend two, three or more days at that point, but with convention business done up well in one day, they found they had plenty of time to attend to their other affairs without the feeling that they were slighting the annual meeting.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

President Ed. S. Harte, called the first meeting to order on the morning of May 7, and after announcing a slight change in the program as printed, gave way to Secretary Boyer, whose report was read and adopted. He said, in part:

One interesting fact that seems worthy of mentioning at this particular time was the decision to move the office to St. Louis. This move was decided on at the directors' meeting following the close of our last meeting, and it has resulted in an increased efficiency and service of the Association to its members. Your secretary is in closer touch with terminal problems and our office is now much more accessible to the membership as a whole. Our correspondence has almost doubled since we moved and we have been able to be of service to our members in handling a number of problems that we were not called on to look after heretofore. I would like to say right here that we are anxious and willing at all times to take care of anything in the way of personal matters for our members and to call attention to the fact that this office is your office, and we you to feel free to use it.

Our recent state legislature, and the action of it, was a puzzle indeed. I think we had more bills introduced this time than ever before, but few of them were passed. We had a Republican House and a Democratic Senate, and both of them had very definite and determined ideas on what was and what wasn't going to be done, which of course cluttered up the legislative machinery to such an extent that in reality nothing was done by them that is worthy of special mention.

We had a bill drawn up and introduced by Senator Hollingsworth, which gave the Public Service Commission authority to act as arbitrators in disputes between the carriers and shippers on the leasing of railroad right-of-way properties and the amount of fair rentals for same. There has been a very concentrated effort on the part of the carriers for the past five years to raise these rentals in some sections, and as we felt that a 6 per cent rental charge on the value of the property occupied by the shipper was a fair yearly rental we felt justified in trying to get a disinterested party to pass on the fairness of these rental charges. The bill we presented was identical with the present laws in Iowa and Kansas, and we felt that it was fair, but we were unable to get the committee to which our bill was referred to see the justice of our claims. Their contention was that the bill took away the right of private contract from the carriers and would be unconstitutional if passed. We are expecting to re-introduce the bill again at the next meeting of the legislature, and hope to have it received with more consideration.

One measure that was introduced, which was of interest to every manufacturer and dealer in feeding-stuffs, was Senate Bill 241. This bill provided, among other things, for a 10 cent a ton tax on all commercial feedingstuffs manufactured and sold in this state. We opposed the passage of this bill on the ground that the 10 cents a ton tax was too excessive and would place too great a burden on the farmers of this state. One peculiar thing about this bill was that it was sponsored by one of our farm organizations.

We, together with other interested parties, were able to convince them that the tax was excessive,

and the bill was passed with only a five cent a ton tax. The law becomes effective July 1, and we have placed it in the subjects for general discussion, and have invited Secretary Jewell Hayes, of the State Board of Agriculture, to be present and to help in the discussion and explaining this amendment to our Feedingstuffs Act.

It is only natural that we follow very closely the legislation introduced and passed in other states, especially our border states, and we note that the State of Kansas passed a bill at the last session of their legislature, which is interesting to the grain and milling trade of this state, and I believe we should attempt to get such a bill passed at our next general assembly. The bill referred to is an amendment to their Grain Inspection and Weighing Laws, and provides that when the revenue derived from the inspection and weighing of grain at so much per car reaches a given point in the accumulation of this fund that the inspection and weighing fees be automatically reduced from \$1 per car for this service to 60 cents per car. It is then maintained at this charge until the general fund is reduced to a stated minimum and then the inspection and weighing fees are automatically increased to \$1 per car until the fund again reaches a certain point of accumulation.

Secretary Smiley, of the Kansas association, believes that the state will receive sufficient revenue from the 60 cents charge for inspection and weighing to prevent the fund from ever sinking to the minimum amount, and that through the operation of this act that the inspection and weighing fees will be eventually fixed at the 60 cents charge, which will of course result in quite a saving to the Kansas shippers and producers.

They introduced a bill at the same time increasing the chief inspectors' and assistant inspectors' salaries to about the same level as the Federal department. This move naturally put the Inspection Department in favor of both bills and had a great deal of influence in getting the main bill passed. This was good politics on his part and was also a good thing to do on account of the fact that it is hard to keep good efficient state inspectors on the basis of the salaries that are now paid.

There was a bill introduced in our last legislature, which reduced the salaries of our chief inspectors and their assistants, and we opposed the passage of this bill on the ground that the salaries were already too

members to do business through these pools instead of doing business through their own farmer elevator companies or private dealers at their station. We sent out about 100,000 pieces of literature last year to the farmers of this state, showing the cost of pooling in the western and southern states, and we sent it out because we felt that our farmers were entitled to this information.

We are going to continue to try and keep the farmers of the State of Missouri informed on any proposition that is being put to them, which we feel will cost them money. The harder the promoter and stock seller works to put something over the farmer in regard to the costs and profits of grain handling the harder we are going to work to disabuse his mind of his suspicions and to tell him the truth.

We would give a great deal to see the day that our trade papers were being read on the farms the same as in the elevators. I am sure if this could take place the farmer promoter and the money raising schemes would soon be out of existence forever and that our farm organizations activities would soon be confined to educational and farm improvement methods which is their natural and legitimate field of endeavor.

Neither our Arbitration Committee nor Appeals Committee have had to meet this year on account of not having had a single case to consider. We feel this speaks well for our grain and milling trade, and it is only natural to assume that our members are keeping their contracts. We feel that it is of special interest right now on account of the activities of trade organizations in building and promulgating a code of ethics or loyalty program.

The treasurer's report was read by W. W. Pollock, and was accepted by the convention, showing a balance on hand of \$544.39.

Before the morning adjournment, the following committees were appointed by the president: Auditing: T. B. Morton, St. Louis, chairman; Morris Scott, St. Louis; D. B. Kevil, Sikeston. Nominations: D. B. Kevil, Sikeston, chairman; J. D. Mead, Ft. Scott, Kan.; D. J. Rootes, Tebbets. Resolutions: A. C. Harter, Sedalia, chairman; Geo. Wolff, Jr., New Haven; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville; J. O. Ballard, St. Louis; C. A. Morton, St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

Charles Quinn, who opened the second session, talked on the same subject which he developed for the Illinois grain men at Peoria the day before, but he presented much new material. The present tendency in farm legislation, he asserted, was exemplified in the attitude of President Coolidge, who has already committed himself to the support of co-operative legislation in the next congressional sessions. To attack this position of the administration, Mr. Quinn told of the brief being prepared on Co-operative Movements, by Prof. Boyle, of Cornell University. That such an impartial survey, bringing to light the native weaknesses of co-operative plans, was sorely needed was emphasized by the naming of a dozen or more national farm associations, such as the Farmers Union, and the Gleaners, which, while having their good points, have in a great many cases made the coddling of the farmer a specialty. Farm leaders have for so long made out the farmer as a ward of the nation, the speaker said, that the taxpayers whom the idea has cost millions yearly, have come to be almost hypnotized into believing it. Duplication was pointed out as the great evil in the agricultural work now conducted by state and Federal agencies.

Less of hope is now pinned to the ideas of the Department of Agriculture head, Mr. Quinn said, since the statement of Secretary Jardine recently on the reversion to a domestic basis in United States wheat growing. Such unsound ideas give fair warning that the National Grain Dealers Association must be on the job more than ever before when Congress next meets.

It was a surprise to some at this point to have E. S. Harte introduce President Horner, of the national organization. He spoke briefly, touching on association affairs only long enough to impress upon the members his belief in the great value of the Co-operative Brief. He urged them in advance to read it themselves and to circulate it widely in their respective localities.

President Horner also gave a fairly logical explanation of the low attendance there in the American Annex Association convention room, by saying that many dealers no doubt stayed away because they believed the sentiment on all the major problems before grain men had been already crystallized and that as they were now united in thought, took the attitude that the next thing to do was to sit back and wait. No further steps forward could be made by such reticence, the president declared and he urged greater concerted action than ever before.

Chas. D. Morris, representing the railways, followed on the program. This speaker always has two outstanding things to offer, accurate figures and forceful delivery. Two thousand and one absolutely uneconomic bills relating to rail control were offered, he said, last year in the United States. The mortality rate in these bills was about 99 per cent; only seven became laws. Even that was too many, according to the speaker. He spoke along the lines that he had the preceding day at the Illinois Grain Dealers' convention in Peoria.

Joseph M. Mehl, Federal grain supervisor, from Chicago, gave the last talk of the afternoon. Mr. Mehl admitted that he knew some hostility toward the Grain Futures Act was current. He said that within the Grain Futures Administration, their own shortcomings were fully recognized and that he was there mainly to assure the grain dealers of Mis-



DOUGLAS L. BOYER

low, and that if they were reduced it would cause us to lose most of the experienced inspectors we now have.

The determined efforts of our farm agitators and political demagogues to break down our marketing machinery and to supplant something in its place that is an untried or heretofore unsuccessful venture, continues to run rampant back and forth across the country. No matter what their proposal is or how unsuccessful some other plan has been they seem to be able to produce a certain percentage of followers who still believe in the pretty pictures these fellows draw and insist on holding on to the old suspicion that our exchanges are only places where robbers meet and beat the producers of this country out of their just dues.

Past history doesn't seem to be of much benefit to them in the way of experience, and even if every venture they go into costs them some five to ten cents per bushel over the costs of handling through the present marketing machinery, they still go on with their U. S. Grain Growers ideas or other pooling plans. It has always been the policy of this association not to take sides with either of our farm organizations and to maintain a more or less neutral attitude on this subject. It has also been our policy to try and encourage the managers of the farmer elevators to join the association and be a part of us. Our association enters into activities that are not covered by the different farm organizations, and we feel that the experience of our trade leaders is much more valuable in judging what is of benefit to our farmer customers than some of their advisors who don't know anything about the grain business. This statement is based on the assumption that our farmer elevator companies are anxious to be of service to their customers and want to be able to pay a dividend to their stockholders each year.

We want and would like to have every farmers elevator company in this state belong to the Association. We believe they will get more real benefit from this Association and that their stockholders and farmer customers will get more real good out of following the policies of our Association than they will out of any farm organization in this country in respect to marketing methods and the operation of a country elevator. My good friend took exception to our sending out extracts taken from journals and other sources of information, showing the results of wheat pools in other states and what it was costing their

souri that the department at Chicago was at all times looking for the co-operation of the dealers themselves. He brought out the fact that although 126 bills during the last 35 years had been proposed for statutory regulation of the grain exchanges, that most of these have been proven unworkable in advance, and that the great feature of the Grain Futures Act now in operation, was that it provides for the grain exchanges themselves making the necessary regulations to insure a stabilized market. The whole law, he asserted, was built on the theory that the grain exchange generally and the Chicago Board of Trade in particular, could best adjust its own problems.

He acknowledged the value of a certain amount of speculation in a healthy market. From his remarks on speculation he turned to a discussion on hedging. He said that from his experience in managing a country elevator for eight years, he had come to realize that the technique of hedging was a thing of vital interest to grain operators dealing with the terminal markets. In closing his talk Mr. Mehl intimated that information would be gathered by the Grain Futures Administration which when compiled would be a source of knowledge on the hedging proposition that would be worthy of every dealer's study.

Before adjournment the report of the Committee on Auditing was read and adopted. The report of the Nominating Committee was also accepted by the convention, thereby electing the following officers: President, A. C. Harter, Sedalia; vice-president, H. H. Green, Pattonsburg; treasurer, W. W. Pollock, Mexico; secretary, D. L. Boyer, St. Louis; directors: A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville; A. E. Klingenberg, Truesdale; A. G. Sullivan, Nevada; W. T. Lingle, Bethany; Ed. S. Harte, Booneville.

It was moved and carried to concur with the National Grain Dealers Association in the matter of opposing the metric system of weights and measures to be inaugurated in this country.

In the resolutions adopted by the convention, the efforts of the state university in demonstrating the value of flour made from Missouri wheat was commended. A vote of thanks to the speakers was made in resolution form, and another resolution endorsed the radio quotation broadcasting by the State Marketing Bureau. The final resolution extended the association's sympathy to the family of the late Judge J. S. Klingenberg of Concordia.

The four resolutions passed by the Western Grain Dealers Association at Des Moines, Iowa, were taken as the basis for similar resolutions passed by the Missouri Grain Dealers Association.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

- May 18.—Annual meeting Panhandle Grain Dealers Association, Amarillo, Texas.
- May 19.—Annual meeting of the New York State Feed Manufacturers Association, at the Hotel Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
- May 19-20.—Oklahoma Grain Dealers Association, annual meeting, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- May 21-22.—Kansas Grain Dealers Association, Wichita, Kan.
- May 22-23.—Texas Grain Dealers Association, Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.
- June 5-6.—Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Association, Walla Walla, Wash.
- June 9-11.—American Seed Trade Association, Los Angeles, Calif.
- June 22-23.—Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Association, Chicago, Ill.
- June 23-24.—Ohio Grain Dealers Association, Toledo, Ohio.
- June 25-26.—Mid-summer meeting Indiana Grain Dealers Association to be held at the Hotel Spaulding, Michigan City, Ind.
- July 20-22.—Southern Seedsmen's Association, Memphis, Tenn.
- July 27.—Annual meeting of the Michigan Hay and Grain Association, at the Hotel Tuller, Detroit, Mich.
- July 28-30.—Thirty-second annual convention of the National Hay Association, Hotel Breakers, Cedar Point, Ohio.
- October 12-14.—Annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association, Hotel Muehlbach, Kansas City, Mo.
- October 12-14.—United States Feed Distributors Association, Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS GRAIN MEN TO MEET

Topeka is to be the scene of the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association on May 21 and 22, with Hotel Broadview as headquarters. The program announced by Secretary E. J. Smiley indicates that the morning of the first day will be devoted to reports, as well as an address by President F. G. Horner of the National Grain Dealers Association. On the afternoon of the same day Professor R. M. Green, of Manhattan, Kan., will speak on "Price Trends in the Wheat Market" and E. D. Clark, of Tampa, Kan., will make an address on "Reasons Why Shippers Should Not

Be Compelled to Pay Interest on Grain Sold F. O. B. Track."

During the morning of the second day Judge C. M. Reed, of Kansas City, Mo., will have as his topic "Reduction in Mid-Continent Coal Rates," and Hon. C. M. Cave, of Sublette, Kan., will talk on "Legislative Efforts and the Results." J. R. Ladlie, of Liberty, Kan., will talk on the inspiring theme of "Bunc", something which we venture to say most grain men have learned much about by watching the trend of farm bloc legislation nationally. The concluding session in the afternoon will include routine committee reports, new business, elections, and talks by H. P. Trusler, Emporia, Kan., C. D. Morris, Chicago, Ill.; and John Baker, Kansas City, Mo.

J. VINING TAYLOR RESIGNS

The resignation of J. Vining Taylor as secretary-treasurer of the National Hay Association will leave a vacancy which will be difficult to fill, since his work has been very successful and highly appreciated by the Association. He goes to Los Angeles, Calif., to become secretary-treasurer of the Star Hay Company. Present indications are that Mr. Taylor will continue to function for the hay association until after the annual convention at Cedar Point, Ohio.

The National Hay Association has been very fortunate in having the services of so able a secretary,



J. VINING TAYLOR

and the organization has been exceedingly useful to its membership. Mr. Taylor will not only be missed on account of the numerous friendly contacts he had in the hay organization, but equally as much on account of the ability which he demonstrated and zeal used in taking care of the association's business. Doubtless the Star Hay Company will find itself greatly benefited by his accession to duties in that concern's business.

THE GRAIN MARKETS IN RETROSPECT

By K. V. NICOL*

It now looks as though the world would enter the new crop with a carry-over; a very small carry-over it is true, but a carry-over nevertheless. What is ahead, no one can say. The Government estimates the new crop of Winter wheat over 100,000,000 bushels short of last year. This is, of course, alarming. Certain sections evidently have been badly hit. However, it must be borne in mind that it is not impossible for our American Northwest and the Canadian Northwest to make up this deficiency. However, conditions during the next year will differ from conditions the past year, due to the fact that the world has no large carry-over to fall back on, as was the case a year ago, and in order to build up the world's surplus to a comfortable margin which is always necessary, the world must produce wheat quite bountifully the coming season.

We have not touched on Russia which is rather an unknown element in the trade at the present

* From address delivered before the Ohio Millers Association on April 22.

time. No figures of any degree of accuracy are available on which to form a conclusion. A great many statements and rumors concerning Russia are constantly heard. We do know, however, that Russia has, in the last three months, bought heavily of rye and flour. Their flour purchases were confined principally to Canada, owing to the credit being established in London; also the fact that England has entered into trade relations with the Soviet Government while as yet, the United States does not recognize them.

In about a month and a half, we will be confronted by the new wheat crop in Texas, and the harvest will then move north approximately 20 miles per day until it reaches the farthest point north in Canada where wheat is raised and harvested. We are on the eve of another crop; we will all soon be thinking and figuring over next year's business. The past, of course, has been trying; violent fluctuations are not always conducive to a steady flow of business. It should be a source of great pride to the mills and grain dealers throughout the country, that such drastic markets as have been experienced the past year, have resulted in very few failures. Of course this is a country of wealth, but our methods of business are largely based on confidence, and I firmly believe that this confidence was a big factor in contributing to the success of this remarkable record. There is every indication of better days ahead; we certainly hope so. We have been reminiscing over a very trying year. Now let us look forward to a brighter and better year; may it be a year of success and prosperity! They say history repeats itself. If so, let us all be benefited by the unpleasant memory of this past year by retaining it as a guide to our future activities.

REPORT VINDICATES GRAIN MARKETING COMPANY

An exhaustive opinion made public in April, by Merritt Starr, attorney for the Illinois Agricultural Association, gives a clean bill of health to the Grain Marketing Company. The report was submitted in September, after three weeks of intensive study, but the association did not see fit to release it to their members or the public. Several thousand copies of the report are being printed under the title, "A Real Lawyer's Opinion of Grain Marketing Company," and will be distributed among farmers and elevator men.

Attorney Starr says that the company may, in his opinion, buy the grain of both members and non-members, and that it may lawfully use the earnings of these transactions in paying general or overhead expenses, including interest on borrowed money, in providing reserves, in paying dividends on stock capital, etc. The usual objection in the matter of proxies is answered by the assertion that an amendment to the by-laws allowing persons designated by district meetings to represent grower members at the annual meetings could be so framed as to be valid.

Mr. Starr says, in part:

Liquidation and dissolution without any suit might occur if the business transacted during the first year should not yield sufficient returns to pay the rent and \$4,000,000 loan, and if the vendors should exercise their option and declare the deal off, and take back their property. That is a business possibility, but again I think it improbable. So small a membership as 40,000 farmers, furnishing 5,000 bushels of corn apiece the first year would furnish 200,000,000 bushels of corn, which would justify the corporation in handling another 200,000,000 bushels from non-members. The handling by the experienced board of managers of 400,000,000 bushels of corn should reasonably yield earnings sufficient to pay all the expenses of embarking and launching the corporation and operating it for a year and also a better return to the 40,000 farmers than they would otherwise have received.

There is nothing extravagant in expecting that 40,000 farmers should join the company and invest \$101 apiece. That would be less than 10 per cent of the farmers of Illinois, and only about half of the recent membership of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The Grain Marketing Company's membership is not confined to Illinois, but may and doubtless will include farmer memberships in all the Middle West grain growing states.

FIELD SEEDS

EIGHT PERILS OF HOME GROWN SEED

There are eight good reasons, according to the Department of Agriculture, why a farmer should not raise and plant his own seed and thereby save for himself the profits others usually derive in selling him seeds. These eight reasons why he should not try to raise his own seed are also excellent reasons why he should buy his seed from experts trained in the harvesting, cleaning and testing of the seed upon which the bounty of his fields depends.

These eight reasons, summarized, are as follows:

1. His fields may be foul with noxious weeds.

more than two and a half million dollars for Clover seed, and if the crop fails the farmers experience a great loss. Other states have similar records. While north European seed may be used to relieve the scarcity of home-grown seed, if it cannot be obtained with certainty, the Indiana station advises using other legumes, such as biennial White Sweet Clover, soy beans, cowpeas or Alfalfa.

THE FLICKERTAIL SEED LAB

"The price of clean seed is eternal vigilance" is one of the slogans of the North Dakota Agricultural College and through its seed testing labora-



BUSILY ENGAGED TESTING FLICKERTAIL SEED

2. Soil, climatic and other conditions on his farm may be unfavorable for seed production in a given year.

3. Altitude, latitude or rainfall in his locality may preclude the production of a particular kind of seed that year.

4. He may be able to buy better seed at a lower cost than can be produced in his locality.

5. He may find it more profitable to grow a crop for hay or forage purposes than for seed production.

6. He may need seed of a crop that has not been grown by him for several years, if at all.

8. He may have to replant his fields either with the same kind of seed, his supply of which may have been exhausted with the first planting or with seed of some catch crop.

Farmers have three sources for procuring seeds, their own farms, other farmers, or from dealers. A survey made by the Bureau of Markets shows that central and northern farmers buy respectively only 9 and 8 per cent of their seed from dealers as contrasted from 26 to 44 per cent in eastern, southern and far western sections and also accounts for the tardiness in many sections of the increase in crops per acre.

DEALERS BAN ITALIAN CLOVER

The united front now presented against southern European Red Clover seed, by American seed distributors, has reduced imports of Italian Clover to a minimum.

The Toledo Produce Exchange, principal market for Clover seed, has barred Italian Clover from trading. The Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Association has forbidden its members to handle it, and adopted a resolution calling for all Clover seed to be labeled as to the place of its origin. As a result, trading in Italian Clover has been reduced to a bootlegging basis.

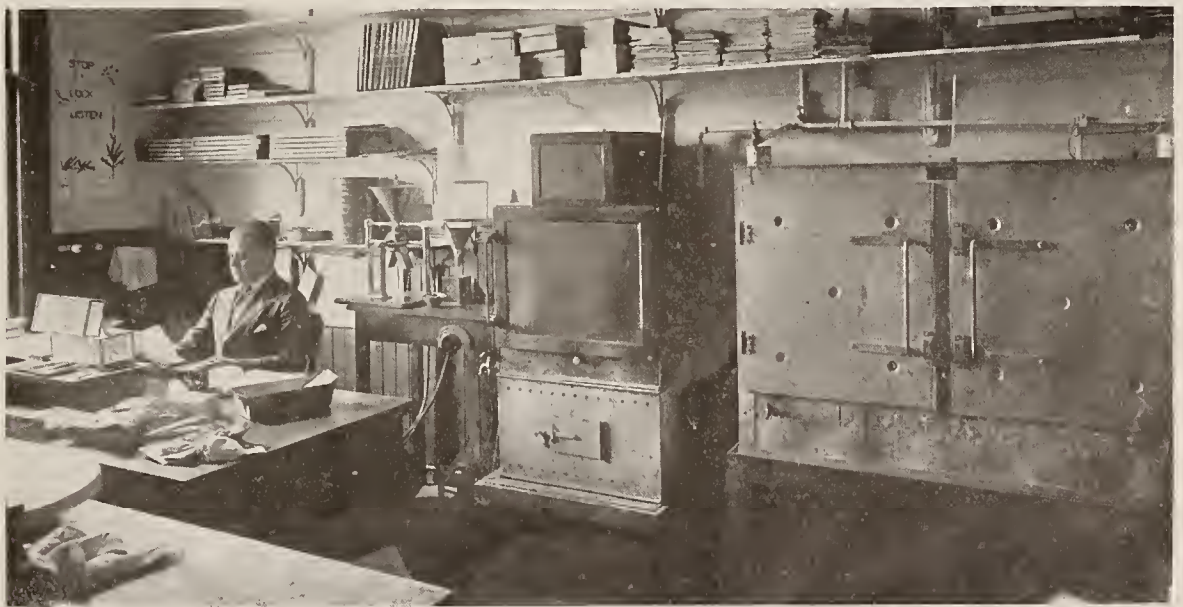
The Purdue (Ind.) Experiment Station, declaring against the planting of South Europe Clover seed, says: "Clover crops from this seed will not stand winter conditions in Indiana. A large number of the Clover failures have been due to the use of seed imported from this territory."

"Clover seed from northern France, Germany and other parts of northern Europe has survived Indiana winter conditions to a much higher degree than seed from southern Europe. It is important, however, to establish the fact that the seed was grown in these northern countries and not merely shipped from there, since much seed is shipped from southern to northern Europe for export. Indiana farmers should as far as possible secure seed from our middle, western, eastern or northern states.

Indiana farmers, says a bulletin, spend annually

tory and under its seed law, it makes the slogan a reality. The North Dakota seed laboratory is on the job 12 months of the year, and by its testing, labeling, and branding regulations it is eternally vigilant to the welfare of the farmers of that state who are buyers and sellers of seeds.

The rules and regulations under which the North Dakota laboratory operates are not dissimilar to those in operation in other states. It has a seed law which provided for the labeling, sale, etc., of seeds. It places a standard for pure seeds, although



ONE CORNER OF THE NORTH DAKOTA SEED LABORATORY

maximum standards are not fixed. The purpose is to help the growers of seed and the dealers and distributors of seed to aim at the highest possible purity and quality.

The law also provides for the establishment of the seed testing laboratory, at Agricultural College, N. D., two views of which are given herewith. The department is under the supervision of H. L. Bolley, botanist and plant pathologist and known as the State Seed Commissioner.

One interesting feature of the service extended by the North Dakota laboratory, which, while not peculiar to that station, is worthy of mention, is the publication from time to time of regular lists showing the names of growers having reliable seed for sale. These lists are sent free of charge to those who wish to buy and in many cases are also

sent to non-residents of the state. Needless to say, this helps introduce North Dakota seed in places where it would not otherwise go.

North Dakota has recognized the price to be paid for clean, high grade seed, and it is willing to pay that price.

HEALTHY ENDING TO NEW YORK SEED SEASON

By C. K. TRAFTON

To all practical purposes the large order season in the New York seed market came to an end during the past month and according to general report the finish was a decidedly healthy one. Doubtless the most satisfactory feature was the fact that as far as the majority of varieties of Clover and grasses were concerned there was no burdensome surplus to be carried over for the new season; and in some cases the carry-over was said to be the smallest known in many years. Although several items which had been at higher levels early in the month have reacted to the basis current early in April, Red Clover and Crimson Clover showed the only net losses for the month—and those were trifling; while Alsike is one cent higher and all others just the same as they were a month ago.

Red Clover was extremely dull early in the month and the tone was somewhat unsettled as some holders remained firm because of the light stocks, while in other directions there was more pressure to sell. The latter applied especially to domestic seed and for a short time led to a slight increase in activity. Subsequently even the lower prices named failed to stimulate buying and as holders generally refused to make further concessions business was again at a standstill and at the end prices were approximately the same as those quoted a month ago, though the tone in some cases still appeared a trifle soft. Importing business was at a standstill during the month. French seed was offered in a small way at 22@23 cents c.i.f. without interesting buyers. The latter showed some interest in Chilean Clover, but their ideas were too low. Moreover, shippers were not making firm offers, quoting a merely nominal basis of 26 cents c.i.f. Arrivals for the month were only 150 bags compared with 5,770 for previous month.

Alfalfa was neglected during the greater part of the month and prices throughout remained practically the same as those current a month ago: 22½@23 cents for domestic and 19@20 cents for imported seed. The lack of demand was generally offset by light stocks and the impossibility of buying in foreign markets on reasonable basis, and hence some holders asked up to 24 cents. Temporarily there was a little more pressure to sell and trading became slightly more active on a 21 cent basis. Advices from Argentina remained strong, reflecting the general conviction that the Bahia Blanca crop was practically a total loss, barely enough being secured to satisfy home demand, and hence higher prices were generally predicted. In

fact, it was stated that importers there had bought fair quantities in Italy in spite of the high duty. Hence it was by no means surprising that shippers as a rule quoted a purely nominal basis of 23@24 cents c.i.f. and would not make firm offers. Latterly it was stated that distributors here, having moved out most of their stock, were showing more disposition to anticipate summer requirements. Still, their price ideas were limited to 18½@19 cents c.i.f., and hence business was impossible. There was some talk of offers at as low as 16@17 cents c.i.f., but this was believed to apply to less desirable European seed, and even at that basis the offers were not attractive to buyers here in comparison with the spot basis for choice domestic seed.

Timothy was in better demand from domestic distributors early in the month and with stocks de-

pleted the basis was advanced to 7¼ cents. Later, while it was stated that a good business was passing with jobbers and retailers, there was no demand in a large first-hand way, and hence prices reacted to last month's basis, 7¼@7½ cents. There were no exports during the month, compared with 2,480 bags during March.

Alsike was mentioned as one of the most active items in the large wholesale market early in the month. Local distributors ascribed the good demand to the much higher prices ruling in interior markets and also to the attractive discounts in comparison with Red Clover. Hence with stocks light the basis was advanced 1 cent, or to 23@25 cents. Latterly demand among first-hands subsided materially, but good movement was still reported in jobbing and retail circles, and hence the tone remained firm.

Kentucky Bluegrass remained on a practically unchanged basis—27½@30 cents throughout the month. At the outset there was a good demand among first-hand distributors, and while this faded away subsequently the small order business continued of good volume. Hence there was no pressure to move the small spot supply. Exports during the month were 42 bags, compared with 540 bags in March.

Fancy Red Top was also in good demand in a large-order way early in the month and with supplies small holders generally advanced the basis to 15@17 cents. Later the wholesale market became quiet, and although a good small order business was reported prices receded to last month's basis—14½@15½ cents. The month's exports were 310 bags, against 220 in March.

Crimson Clover was dull throughout the month, and although stocks were not large prices dropped ¼ to ½ cents or to 6¾@7 cents duty-paid. This was doubtless traceable largely to the fact that French houses were selling in a speculative way for forward shipment at 5@5½ cents c.i.f. Moreover, 740 bags arrived from France, compared with nil in March.

White Clover was inactive during the month and prices in the main continued unchanged at 35@47 cents, although a small business was reported in lower grades at 30 cents. European seed was offered for shipment at 32 cents c.i.f. but buyers showed no interest.

SEED RATES IN KENTUCKY

Lexington seedsmen have been instrumental in the filing of a claim before the Kentucky State Railway Commission claiming that rates on seeds from Lexington to Flemingsburg on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the Flemingsburg & Northern Railroad were unfair. It is alleged that the rates prevent Lexington seedsmen from handling business rightfully belonging to them. The commission is asked to fix rates on seed shipments in less than carlots.

Movement from Cincinnati into Kentucky is on an inter-state basis, while that from Lexington is on an intra-state basis, and the fact that Cincinnati is an Ohio River crossing point also affects the rate. The state railroad commission can't do anything in regard to interstate business, but has some authority in the matter of intra-state rates, where discriminatory and prejudicial.

GROWING PURE SEED

One of the greatest helps that the state experiment stations are giving, is to teach the farmers not to depend wholly upon one crop for their entire living, but to diversify. In Wisconsin, agricultural leaders have been urging the farmers to add the growing of pure-bred seed to their other sources of income. And a number of dairy farmers in that state are doing it.

In commenting on the situation, R. A. Moore, a field crop specialist at Madison said:

"It is not such a severe task for a farmer to put in a dry house 500 bushels of pure-bred Golden Glow corn which would have sold for \$3,000," says R. A. Moore, the noted field-crop specialist of the college. "It makes a great difference to the income on a farm if the grower can get \$3,000 or \$4,000 outside of that he receives for his dairy products. An Iowa dairyman told me that it would have been pretty tough sledding if it had not been for the \$4,700 he received for Golden Glow and Silver King seed corn."

HOW LONG DO CONTRACT CLAIMS HOLD?

A case was recently brought before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin on appeal which will be of interest to seed dealers because in it was tested the length of time that seed dealers are responsible for the claims attached to the seed sold by them.

In 1921, N. B. Keeney & Son of Leroy, N. Y., delivered to the Iron Ridge Canning Company of Iron Ridge, Wis., a quantity of pea seed. The buyer stored the seed until the next year, when it was taken over and sown by Royal F. Clark, who in the meantime had been appointed receiver.

Claiming that the seed through failure to germi-

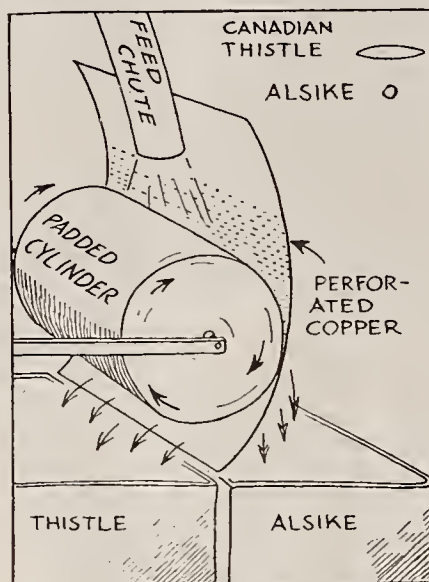
nate was worthless, Mr. Clark brought suit against the seed company. The trial court determined that the contract warranties related to the condition of the seed at the time of the delivery and not a year later; that three tests as to germination made by the buyer shortly after the delivery as well as the growing test made by another in 1921, disclosed proper viability, germinative and growing properties and that the seed was true to type and free from impurities; that the failure of the seed to grow was not due to seed but to other conditions over which the seed dealer had no authority. It dismissed the case, finding for the seed company.

Receiver Clark brought the case before the Supreme Court upon appeal, and this court sustained the judgment, saying in part that inasmuch as the seed was not used at the time for which it was intended and that the guaranty as to germinating powers was limited to the time of delivery, the seed company could not be held accountable.

ALSIKE'S EVIL ASSOCIATES

Alsike is a good Clover, but it sometimes keeps bad company. Perhaps its worst associate is Canadian Thistle. It may be there is some good reason for the existence of Canadian Thistle, but no one has ever found it. It is one of the plants which seem to be all evil, and very difficult to get rid of.

Such a companion for so good a seed would be fatal were there no way to break up this association. The ordinary processes through which seed is put are not sufficient to do it. The ordinary sieve will not work, because, while Alsike and Thistle are very different in shape, one round, the other oval, they are about the same in diameter, and the Thistle will up-end and pass through the



CLEANING CANADA THISTLE FROM ALSIKE

ordinary sieve along with the Clover. But it is pretty hard to find a problem which ingenuity will not solve, if there is enough at stake. The value of Alsike is so great, if it can be had without the worst of plant pests, Canadian Thistle, that a method of cleaning was worked out several years ago, which has since been improved.

The method now in general use is to feed the seed, which has passed through the sieve, the blower and the gravity machine without being entirely rid of the obnoxious thistle, into a device which is illustrated. It consists of a copper sieve, against which a padded cylinder rubs. The Alsike can pass through the perforations in the copper, and does, but the Thistle cannot, because its evil length is flattened against the sieve by the pressure of the padded cylinder, and so it is carried down and dropped into a box, whence it is carted straight to the furnace and burned. A statistician might figure out how many hours of hoeing, and how many words of wrath this machine saves the farmers of America who might otherwise be sowing Canada Thistle with their Alsike.

The cost of this operation is considerable, as the machine works slowly, and Alsike must be put through all the other cleaning operations as well. But one can hardly deny that the expense is justified and the purchaser of the seed is well repaid.

SEED CONDITIONS AROUND MILWAUKEE

By C. O. SKINROOD

A large amount of winter killing of the old seedings of Alfalfa is reported in Wisconsin by the State Department of Agriculture. The damage was very largely in the eastern counties of Wisconsin—in the great dairy counties along the lake shore like Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Dodge, Washington and Ozaukee.

On the other hand the new seedings of Alfalfa seem to have come through the winter with flying colors. This seeding of the spring of 1924 was very large in area, and hence this will easily replace the loss from the old seedings. A large amount of

the old Alfalfa is being plowed up in the eastern counties of the state.

Approximately 150,000 acres will be added to the Alfalfa area of the State of Wisconsin this year, is the belief of L. F. Graber, Alfalfa specialist of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin.

Reports from Clintonville and a number of other points in the state indicate that not only did the old Alfalfa succumb to winter killing but that many Red Clover fields also failed to come back with a sufficient stand. Some farmers report large fields of Red Clover entirely killed.

The official market report of the Chamber of Commerce on seeds for the past months shows that the market became easier as the inquiry for seeds tapered off. Offerings were smaller, but Red Clover prices fell back from \$1 to \$2 per cubic weight and Timothy market also turned easy. Red Clover was quoted at \$28 to \$30, country lots at \$20 to \$25, and dirty at \$13 to \$18. The Alsike ruled from \$13 to \$18.50 and the White Clover from \$37 to \$48. Timothy seed was given a fairly wide range at \$4.50 to \$5.25 for the poorer grades, \$5.50 to \$6 for the good to choice and from \$6.25 to \$6.35 for the choice to fancy qualities.

The North American Seed Company reports that all the early trade in seeds is over and the late seed market is still to come, so that the volume of this demand cannot be determined at this time. In general the company says the season proved to be rather normal from every standpoint, with just about the average buying demand. This despite the high scale of prices which prevailed for most of the season.

It is a little too early to get a clear line on the crop damage and the winter killing, the North American company states. Apparently, however, there has been some damage in the southwestern part of the state to both Clover and Alfalfa fields. The company believes that the Alfalfa and the Red Clover areas suffered about in the same proportion as the rule in past years has been that both kinds of fields suffer together. In general the North American company does not believe that the damage to the Clover fields has been so large.

The most striking point in the seed trade for the last season was the call for Alsike and this was the best buying in this line for several years, according to representatives of the Courteen Seed Company. The Courteen Seed Company adds that on the whole the past season in the seed trade has been highly satisfactory from most standpoints.

The buying demand now, the Courteen company states, is just beginning in the late seeds like seed corn, sudan grass, soy beans and similar products. There will be plenty of seed corn for all needs, the company finds. The supply of seed corn is ample with the market here largely supplied with corn from the Dakotas and from Nebraska. This seed corn is quoted at \$2.25 a bushel at the present time.

As for the amount of winter killing of the Clovers, the Courteen company says that so many conflicting reports are coming in and it is still so early in the season, that nothing reliable can be stated on that subject now.

WHEN IS A FARMER A DEALER?

Near Prosser, Ore., there is a farmer who makes a business of raising and selling seed corn, and a question arose as to whether a farmer with such a two-in-one occupation had to have a dealer's license or not. In an opinion handed to parties interested, such a farmer is a dealer when he sells seed and it is pointed out that under the Seed Merchant's Licensing Act, passed at the 1923 legislature session, a farmer who retails his own product must first obtain a license. To construe the law otherwise would make it unconstitutional, according to the statement from the attorney-general's office.

UTAH'S NEW ALFALFA SEED GRADES

On April 8, new grades for Alfalfa seed were adopted by the Utah State Board of Agriculture as follows:

Extra Fancy.—Pure as to kind, clean, sound, plump seed entirely free from noxious weed seeds. Purity 99.50 per cent or more must contain over 95 per cent perfect, bright colored seed.

No. 1.—Containing over 90 per cent plump, bright, full berried kernels, but on account of general quality not eligible to grade Extra Fancy. Free from noxious weed seeds; purity 98.50 per cent or more.

No. 2.—Seed containing more than 80 per cent plump, bright colored, full berried kernels, purity 97 per cent or more, free from noxious weed seeds.

No. 3.—Seeds containing more than 65 per cent plump, bright, full berried kernels, purity 95 per cent or over, free from noxious weed seeds.

No. 4.—Seeds containing more than 50 per cent plump, bright, full berried kernels, purity 92 per cent or over, free from noxious weed seeds.

The term "free from noxious weed seeds" shall mean not more than one noxious weed seed found in 25,000 Alfalfa seeds.

Noxious weeds for Alfalfa are: Dodder, mustard, (Continued on Page 771)



OHIO AND MICHIGAN

J. J. Burt and Bill Bidlach have bought the East Elevator at Oakwood, Ohio.

Four tile tanks and a wooden headhouse are being built for Liedel & Sons at Maybee, Mich.

The elevator property at Lennard, Ohio, has been bought from J. L. Hewling by E. R. Robinson.

A co-operative movement is being backed at Brown City, Mich., by the Michigan Elevator Exchange.

The C. C. C. & St. L. Railroad has bought the elevator at Dawson, Ohio, from C. H. Grim and will tear it down.

The steam boiler in the elevator of the McClure Elevator Company at McClure, Ohio, has been replaced with motor power.

Niswonger & Billhimer have sold the elevator at Thackery, Ohio, to the Shepard Grain Company who are making extensive repairs on it.

J. E. Crane has sold his interest in Crane & Crane, grain dealers of Eaton Rapids, Mich., to Willard D. Hulst. They will now operate as Crane & Hulst.

Hyman & Ackerman of Lima, Ohio, who have operated an elevator and seed warehouse there have incorporated under the name of The Ackerman Company.

The Earley & Daniel Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, which is building a 1,000,000-bushel elevator there, has bought the 100,000-bushel elevator of the Clifton Springs Distilling Company.

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Standard Elevator & Supply Company has been incorporated at Chillicothe, Ohio. William H. Herrnstein, A. E. Herrnstein, Lillian F. Snyder, S. S. Herrnstein and W. R. Snyder are interested in the new firm.

The Northside Elevator of the Spencer Equity Exchange Company, Spencer, Ohio, has been remodeled into a modern feed plant and new equipment has been installed throughout, a 24-inch Bauer Attrition Mill, Giant Crusher, Eureka Iron Batch Mixer and Magnetic Separator and sheller and several motors were installed.

IOWA

S. A. McMasters is interested in the erection of a new cribbed elevator at Hornick, Iowa.

The Farmers Co-operative Association is to build a modern grain elevator at Irvington, Iowa.

The North Iowa Grain Company of Mason City, Iowa, succeeds Hesson & Lynch at Fernald, Iowa.

The Allerton Grain & Coal Company of Allerton, Iowa, has been dissolved and the assets disposed of.

The W. H. Joyce Lumber Company has been bought by the Farmers Elevator Company of Galva, Iowa.

The elevator of Hesson & Lynch at Fernald, Iowa, has been bought by the North Iowa Grain Company of Mason City.

I. J. Dennis has bought the elevator of the defunct Farmers Co-operative Grain Company at Center Point, Iowa.

H. A. Hardman has succeeded the late W. E. Becker as manager for B. B. Anderson & Sons of Spirit Lake, Iowa.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company at Abbott, Iowa, has been dissolved. U. Beving was president of the firm.

The lumber, coal and grain business of the Stokely Lumber Company at Brooklyn, Iowa, has been bought by H. C. Light & Son.

The Farmers Elevator at Lewis, Iowa, has been bought by J. C. Kennedy and his son, Lester J. They will remodel the house and operate.

C. G. Biddison will conduct a grain, feed and coal business at Leon, Iowa. He recently sold his interests in the Biddison-Graham Coal & Grain Company.

Mulholland & Thorson have been organized at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and will conduct a grain business there. Howard A. Mulholland will have charge of the office.

The Beach-Wickham Grain Company of Chicago, Ill., has decided to open a branch office at Sioux City, Iowa. The company has moved one of its offices from Perry to Boone.

O. Tungland succeeds J. Bockwitz as manager

of the Garden City Farmers Elevator Company at Garden City, Iowa. Mr. Bockwitz is with the Lamson Bros.' branch at Des Moines.

The North Iowa Grain Company is to rebuild its 40,000-bushel elevator annex at Hayfield, Iowa, and is also making minor repairs on its line of houses.

G. Wahlquist has bought the grain elevator building at Linn Grove, Iowa, from the Western Elevator Company. He is wrecking the building and selling the material.

The old building of the J. B. Adams Grain Company, Galva, Iowa, is being torn down and will be replaced with a new elevator. The old house is more than 30 years old.

The lumber and grain company at St. Ansgar, Iowa, formerly owned by the farmers has been taken over by a new company which is to operate as the St. Ansgar Lumber & Grain Company.

THE DAKOTAS

Electric power has been installed in the plant of the Farmers Elevator Company at Vienna, N. D.

The Farmers Elevator at Worthing, S. D., has closed down temporarily. W. W. Thorpe is manager.

R. A. Cleveland has bought the elevator at Hetland, S. D., formerly owned by the Bingham Bros.

The Cargill Elevator at Bancroft, S. D., has been purchased by Emil Hetlainger who is wrecking it.

Extensive improvements are to be made to the property of the Farmers Elevator Company at Sisseton, S. D.

The elevator which Gold & Co., lost at Big Stone City, S. D., is not to be rebuilt. Gold & Co., operate an elevator at Corona.

The Farmers Elevator at Wessington Springs, S. D., has been bought by J. G. Winter and his cousin, Gustave J. Winter.

The Interstate Seed & Grain Company of Fargo, N. D., will open a branch business at Minot, N. D. J. W. Cohen will be manager.

The house of the Barton Independent Elevator Company of Barton, N. D., is being remodeled and equipped with some new machinery.

The contract has been let by the Warner Co-operative Elevator Company of Warner, S. D., for the installation of new machinery in its elevator.

The Harvey Farmers Co-operative Association of Harvey, N. D., has changed its name to the Farmers Elevator Company. Carl Neubauer is manager.

The seven elevators of the Farmers Union Grain Company with quarters at Aberdeen, S. D., located throughout the state are to be equipped with lightning rods.

The Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Company of Yankton, S. D., has repaired its elevator which was damaged by fire in February. It is again in operation.

Frank Vetter and John Wolff have bought the old Jacob Strobel Elevator at Eureka, S. D. They will eventually tear down the old building and erect a new one in its place.

The Stearns Elevator at Bryant, S. D., is to be improved and equipped with electric power. H. L. Stearns has bought the two old W. I. Thompson Elevators which will be wrecked and sold.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

Guy R. Treanor is manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Easton, Minn.

The Speltz Elevator at Conger, Minn., is being managed by Mr. Johnson of Kiester.

The Equity Exchange of Jordan, Minn., has offered the Equity Grain Elevator for sale.

A new office building is being erected at Waldorf, Minn., by the Farmers Elevator Company.

The Nagel Elevator at Henderson, Minn., which burned last month, is to be rebuilt immediately.

The Eagle Roller Mill Company has remodeled the elevator at New Ulm, Minn., which it bought recently.

M. G. Rankin, Jr., has established The Rankin Company at Milwaukee, Wis., for handling grain and feed. Mr. Rankin was formerly connected with M. G. Rankin & Co., which is controlled by Chester B. Pierce.

Extensive improvements are to be made to the plant of the Morgan Elevator Company of Morgan,

Minn., including the installation of a large scale and dump and new leg costing between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

Modern installations have been made to the elevator of the Elbow Lake Grain Company at Elbow Lake, Minn.

The property of the Glencoe Farmers Elevator Company at Glencoe, Minn., was to be sold at auction on April 1.

Effective July 1, E. G. Farrankop is to assume position as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Northfield, Minn.

The E. W. Brown Elevator at Jasper, Minn., is being managed by R. R. Hind, who succeeds John Oihus who resigned.

A new gasoline engine and truck dump is being installed in the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company at Echols, Minn.

A grain cleaner is to be installed in the elevator of the Montevideo Co-operative Elevator & Trading Company at Montevideo, Minn.

A dust collecting system costing \$27,000 has been installed in the terminal elevator of the Occident Terminal Company at Duluth, Minn.

Herbert Krueger of Reedsville, has bought the elevator of Kurt Huebner at Forest Junction, Wis. Mr. Huebner operated it for nine years.

The Farmers Elevator at Brooks, Minn., at present operated under lease by the Crookston Milling Company, has been bought by C. D. Hall.

A 4,000-bushel addition is to be built to the elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Brownston, Minn. Other improvements also are to be made. M. Tadson is manager.

The elevator at Wheaton, Minn., has been bought from the National Bank by Ed Hammond. The elevator was formerly owned by Troendel & Co., and was secured by the bank through foreclosure sale.

The Equity Union Marketing Association of St. Paul, Minn., has changed its name to the Farmers Co-operative Terminal Association. James Manahan is vice-president and George C. Lambert, secretary of the firm.

The Paynesville Mill & Elevator Company of Paynesville, Minn., has been reorganized with Albert Bork, president; Edwin Manz, vice-president; Julius Otto, treasurer; and C. W. McGaffey, secretary and manager.

WESTERN

H. C. Bancroft is temporary receiver for the Edwall Grain Company of Edwall, Wash.

N. J. Rodenburg is manager of the Equity Elevator at Dodson, Mont., succeeding A. H. Freie.

John T. Shibe, it is rumored, is planning the erection of a \$1,000,000 elevator at Portland, Ore.

The Farmers Elevator at Buffalo, Mont., has been bought by Albert Lewis for the consideration of \$7,000.

Vinton I. Rhodes of Salt Lake City on June 1 assumes the management of the Inter-Ocean Elevators at Malad City, Idaho.

The building in which J. D. Cain has been conducting his feed and grain business at Charleston, Wash., has been bought by him.

The brokerage office of Wilson, Crammer & Co., at Ft. Collins, Colo., are being remodeled and a new stock grain provision board is being installed.

E. A. Webster and Clarke E. Rathke have incorporated at Seattle, Wash., as the Webster-Rathke Grain Company. The firm is capitalized at \$15,000.

Oscar M. Hendricks has started in business at Bremerton, Wash., and will carry a full line of grain and seeds. Mr. Hendricks was formerly with the Charles Lilly Seed Company of Seattle.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of Portland, Ore., will build two bulk grain elevators along most modern lines at a cost of \$250,000. This will give the firm a bulk storage capacity of 20,000 tons at Portland.

The O'Neill Grain Company has bought eight warehouses in Washington from the Pacific Coast Elevator Company. The warehouses are at Amber, Rodna, Stoner, McCall, Revere, Castleton and Benga, Wash. The total capacity is 400,000 bushels, which doubles the capacity already available for the O'Neill company. The elevators were built

several years ago by the Farmers Grain & Supply Company, a co-operative organization, owned by growers. The O'Neill company was organized in 1906 by M. J. O'Neill.

T. E. Morgan is to engage in a general grain business at Los Angeles, Calif. He is a member of the Morgan Sales Company. The San Francisco office will be in charge of Otto Kettenbach, his partner.

The Liles Grain Company has sold its property at Colorado Springs, Colo., to the Conley-Ross Grain Company of Denver and Matheson. The property includes a grain elevator and two warehouses with equipment.

The Denio-Barr Milling & Grain Company has been incorporated at Denver, Colo., to handle grain and to conduct a milling business. J. W. Denio, John L. Barr and Ralph Denio are the incorporators of the firm.

The Patterson Elevator Company has been incorporated at Patterson, Calif., to buy, sell, etc., grain of all kinds. Capital stock is \$25,000. The directors are R. H. Zacharias, William Jones and Manuel Rogers.

The mill and elevator property at Odessa, Wash., has been bought from the Sperry Flour Company by the Odessa Union Warehouse Company. The new owners will operate it in connection with their other grain stations.

The Levy Grain Company has been incorporated at Portland, Ore., by S. A. Levy, formerly in the Portland office of the Mikkelsen Grain Company. The capital stock of the firm is \$10,000. Offices will be opened in the Board of Trade Building, May 1.

The warehouse and business of the Rockford Implement, Feed & Grain Company of Rockford, Wash., has been sold to L. E. Little of Spokane. Mr. Little has been in the feed and grain business in Spokane for a number of years as the Rockford Feed Company.

The T. M. and G. Warehouse at Turlock, Calif., has been bought by Frank C. Belier and T. E. Wilson who will operate as the Belier-Wilson Grain & Warehouse Company conducting a general warehouse and handling grain, bean seeds and a feed business. C. C. Steele will continue to act in the capacity of manager of the property.

ILLINOIS

E. J. Overly succeeds L. R. Tinker as manager of the Wing Grain Company of Wing, Ill.

The Graymont Farmers Elevator Company of Graymont, Ill., is building a new warehouse.

The Eureka Farmers Co-operative Association of Eureka, Ill., is building a new warehouse at its elevator.

The Secor Farmers Elevator Company of Secor, Ill., has just installed two modern truck dumps and truck scales.

The contract has been let by the Havana Co-operative Grain Company of Havana, Ill., for a concrete elevator.

The Community Elevator at Hillview, Ill., is receiving a new coat of paint and the addition of a modern truck dump.

O. B. Wheeler, dealer in grain, coal and seeds at Long Point, Ill., has installed a steel air lift dump at his elevator.

The house of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company at Ursa, Ill., is being remodeled and equipped with new boot.

A Munson Feed Grinder has been installed in the 100,000-bushel house of the Plainfield Grain Company at Plainfield, Ill.

The Rooks Creek Farmers Grain Company, Pontiac, r.f.d., Ill., is painting its elevator and making a number of improvements.

F. J. Lindsay of Grand Ridge is succeeded as manager of the South Side Grain Elevator at Ottawa, Ill., by O. D. Center.

The elevators of the Farmers Grain Company at Media, Ill., have been bought by H. O. White who will operate as H. O. White & Son.

The Shearer & Son Elevators at Steward, Ill., have been bought by R. F. Nelson, who will operate as the R. F. Nelson Grain Company.

Work has been started on the new 27,000-bushel cribbed elevator which the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Owaneco, Ill., is building there.

The Kenney Elevator Company of Kenney, Ill., has completed some repairs on its elevator and added new machinery furnished by the Union Iron Works of Decatur.

The grain and feed business of Charles Crandall at St. Charles, Ill., has been bought by C. P. Davis of the Davis Coal & Farm Implement Company. The elevator buildings are the property of W. P. Lillbridge who formerly operated the business.

The grain elevator at Marley (mail to Mokena), Ill., formerly owned by the late Alex Haley is now

owned by Sass & Marshall. Louis F. Sass and G. Edward Marshall comprise the firm and handle grain, feed, coal and other sidelines in addition to the elevator.

The Maddox Bros. have bought the stock of the Farmers Elevator Company at Sidell, Ill. The elevator company's property included elevators at Maizetown, Sidell and Hastings.

Bader & Co., are remodeling their grain elevator at Lewistown, Ill., and are building a 10,000-bushel annex. Included in the improvements is the addition of a modern truck dump.

The elevator of the Wallace Farmers Grain & Supply Company at Ottawa, Ill., has been remodeled and new buckets, spouts, and two modern truck dumps installed.

O. D. Center succeeds F. J. Lindsey as manager of the South Ottawa Grain & Supply Company at South Ottawa, Ill. Mr. Lindsey has retired from the grain business.

Albert Leach is now with the Cisco Grain Company of Cisco, Ill. He was formerly with the Evans Grain Company as grain buyer and is succeeded there by W. E. Miller.

A 25-horsepower Primm Oil Engine has been bought by the Pinkstaff Co-operative Elevator Company of Pinkstaff, Ill., and general repairing is being done to the elevator.

Capitalized at \$250,000, the National Farmers Elevator Grain Company has been incorporated at Bloomington, Ill. D. H. Allan, Lawrence Farlow and D. J. Cottingham are interested.

T. E. Cavanagh has sold his interest in the grain and commission firm, Cavanagh & Ray, Mendota, Ill., to John A. Eckert. The business will be conducted as Eckert & Ray, with C. L. Ray the junior partner.

INDIANA

The Eberhart Grain Company is to tear down its elevator at Shelbyville, Ind.

The elevator at Millgrove, Ind., has been taken over by S. V. Riggs of Montpelier.

L. Carl succeeds M. C. Coover as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Company at Remington, Ind.

The Sedalia Feed & Grain Company at Kirklint, Ind., has been bought by C. R. Paul and Cecil Milner.

The Columbia Farmers Elevator Company of Columbia, Ind., will begin to build its new house on May 1.

The Gutwein Milling Company of Francesville, Ind., is erecting a 30,000-bushel elevator, at a cost of \$15,000.

The elevator of the Price Elevator Company at Griffin, Ind., which was destroyed by a tornado is to be rebuilt.

A. Fisher and J. Maxwell are contemplating purchasing a grain elevator at Pence, Ind., and conducting it.

The Seeger & Betts Elevator, near West Lebanon, Ind., is being torn down and will be rebuilt on another site.

The Citizens Hay & Grain Company of Indianapolis, Ind., has been bought by the Indianapolis Grain & Feed Company.

New machinery is being installed and wiring for electricity being done at the property of the Markleville Elevator Company of Markleville, Ind.

Thomas Samuels is now manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Rensselaer, Ind. He was formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator at Lowell.

The elevator property which T. B. McDonald bought from Chatterton & Son at La Crosse, Ind., has been leased to Arndt & Weinkauff of Hamlet, Ind.

Krause & Apflebaum of Ft. Wayne have leased the Inwood Elevator at Bourbon, Ind., the property of J. C. Erwin, and have taken possession of it. Mr. Erwin operated the elevator for years.

The elevator at North Manchester, Ind., which has been operated by Clay Syler and H. L. Syler as Syler & Syler, has been bought entirely by Clay Syler. They have operated there for 12 years.

The elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company at Clifford, Ind., has been bought by John Holder who paid \$7,000 for it and took possession April 1. He is putting it into first class condition and will handle stock feeds, coal, fencing and twine.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

The Farmers Elevator at Stromsburg, Neb., is to be managed by J. C. Welch.

H. C. Leurs has bought the elevator of the Tilden Grain Company at Tilden, Neb.

The elevator at Sibley, Mo., has been bought by Rex Hedrick of Buckner for \$1,100.

The contract has been awarded the Jones-Hettel-sater Construction Company for a 70,000-bushel addition to the reinforced concrete storage house of the Abilene Flour Mills Company of Abilene,

Kan. The company also erected a 65,000-bushel elevator to the property last year.

The elevator at Loup City, Neb., has been bought from E. G. Taylor of Omaha, by Dave Adams.

The Crowell Lumber & Grain Company of Blair, Neb., has sold out to the Rivett Lumber Company.

W. A. Parr is now manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Coal Company at Caldwell, Kan.

R. D. Ely is succeeded as manager of the Attica Grain & Elevator Company of Attica, Kan., by A. N. Black.

An addition is to be built to the present building of the Farmers Elevator Company at Monroe City, Mo.

A new ear corn conveyor has been installed by the Farmers Union Elevator Company of Maple Hill, Kan.

Extensive improvements are to be made to the property of the Slater Mill & Elevator Company, Slater, Mo.

A new electric motor has been installed in the elevator of the Co-operative Grain Company at Raymond, Neb.

The livestock, grain and coal business of Garrett Lanzing at O'Neill, Neb., has been taken over by Otto Claussen.

Probably another grain elevator will be built at Copeland, Kan., for the Jennings Grain Company of Hutchinson, Kan.

K. T. Turrentine is now manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Ozark, Mo., succeeding W. C. Laird who has retired.

Repairing is being done to the Hord Elevator at Archer, Neb. The platform is being rebuilt and other improvements made.

The elevator, coal, rock and sand business and buildings of C. R. Johnson at Potwin, Kan., have been bought by C. T. Laird.

A modern, air operated automatic wagon dump has been installed in the Western Elevator Association's elevator at Western, Neb.

The Farmers Co-operative Lumber & Grain Company of Humphrey, Neb., has let the contract for a 25,000-bushel modern cribbed elevator.

Davis & Wolvington have bought the Nye-Schneider Elevator at Rushville, Neb., and will operate together with their own grain business.

The elevator at Gretna, Neb., for the Latta Grain Company has been closed down temporarily. W. H. McKeon was in charge of the property.

The West Elevator at Beeler, Kan., is to be bought by the farmers of that territory who have formed an organization for that purpose.

The 40,000-bushel elevator of the Northrup Milling Company and the 300-barrel mill at Platte City, Mo., have been bought by Samuel Keyer.

The Dobbs Elevator at Oskaloosa, Kan., has been leased by George M. Casebier. He will operate it in connection with his present establishment.

The Farmers Elevator at Solomon, Kan., has been leased by the Hoffmans of Enterprise, Kan. George W. Lank has resigned as manager of the elevator.

A modern grain elevator is to be built at Boonville, Mo., for the Farmers Elevator Company. It will replace the elevator which burned not long ago.

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Farmers Elevator Company has been incorporated at Brock, Neb. B. Young, G. S. Christy and E. C. Huston are interested.

The Kansas Flour Mills Company of North Kansas City, Mo., has let the contract to the Industrial Engineering Corporation for a 500,000-bushel addition.

The J. A. Mehler Mercantile Company's grain, coal and feed business at Russell, Kan., has been bought by Wm. A. Chenoweth. He will take possession June 1.

W. F. Oberheiman and George Stalling have filed articles of incorporation at Wellington, Mo., as the Wellington Mill & Elevator Company. The firm is capitalized at \$10,000.

The Stoltenberg Elevator Company has been incorporated at Omaha, Neb. The firm is capitalized at \$50,000. George A. Stoltenberg and E. P. Stoltenberg are interested.

New storage tanks are being built to the property of the Stafford County Flour Mills Company of Hudson, Kan., which will enlarge its elevator capacity by 40,000 bushels.

The Burrell Engineering & Construction Company has the contract for a 1,000,000-bushel concrete grain storage annex to be built to the Murray Elevator at North Kansas City, Mo.

The Burlington Elevator Company's property at Florence, Mo., is to be improved by an addition costing \$250,000. It will increase the present capacity by 500,000 bushels when completed.

H. G. De Pew will be in charge of Central B Elevator at St. Louis which has been transferred from the J. H. Teasdale Commission Company to the Ralston Purina Company. Mr. De Pew was

formerly manager for the Teasdale company and also for the Pendleton Grain Company. The elevator will be known as the Checkerboard Elevator.

J. J. Brown has sold his elevators at Pawnee City, Violet, Burchard and Armour, Neb., but will continue to buy grain and handle it through the elevator owned by J. F. Bookwalter of Pawnee City.

A modern grinder has been installed in the Farmers Elevator at Stockton, Kan. A blower will be put in and elevator installed for conveying the ground grain from the basement to the upper floor.

The Radial Warehouse Company of North Kansas City, Mo., has added conveyor belts, elevators, spiral chutes and other equipment to facilitate the handling of feed, flour, etc. Frank M. Cole is manager.

F. Miller traded his elevator and grounds at Windsor, Mo., operated by L. W. Lingle & Co., to M. A. Hensley for his 155-acre farm. Mr. Lingle is operating on long time lease and will continue to conduct business from there.

Plans have been completed by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Red Cloud, Neb., for the erection of a new elevator adjoining its old one. The plant will cost \$7,000 with grain capacity of 15,000 bushels.

The Marshall Hall Grain Company has bought the property of the Kehl Flour Mills Company at St. Louis, Mo. It includes a 3,000-barrel flour mill and grain elevator on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, with capacity of 600,000 bushels.

Frank J. Schonhart is now associated with the Cargill Grain Company, Inc., which will represent the Hall-Baker Grain Company of Kansas City in addition to its other accounts. Mr. Schonhart was formerly with the Electric Grain Company for 19 years.

The Chicago & Alton will build a 1,000,000-bushel elevator at Kansas City, Mo. It has signed a contract with the officers of the Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association of Kansas City which will operate it. Its capacity can, if necessary, be increased to 2,000,000 bushels.

The Lodgepole Lumber & Grain Company of Lodgepole, Neb., has sold its elevator and coal sheds and leased its wagon scale and office rooms to H. C. Peterson and F. O. Carlson of Chappell, who will take charge May 1. The lumber and hardware departments will be continued by the firm under the management of W. D. Russell.

The Southwestern Milling Company, Inc., Kansas City, Kan., has let the contract for additional capacity of 750,000 bushels. It will consist of 24 concrete tanks to be connected by bridge and conveyor belt with present headhouse of the plant. Work on the addition has started. It is expected to be completed August 1. This will give the company total grain storage and handling capacity of 2,500,000 bushels.

EASTERN

The Electric Grain Elevator Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has filed a certificate of dissolution.

A wooden warehouse 40x100 feet is being built to the grain elevator of O. E. Bailey at Manchester, Conn.

Frank Switzer has bought the elevator and flour mill at Hampstead, Md., from the Malko Milling & Lighting Company for \$40,500.

The Fegles Construction Company has the contract from the Reading Company for the new elevator to be built at Philadelphia, Pa.

A grain elevator is to be built by B. F. Schwartz of Buffalo, N. Y., near the Marine Elevator. The elevator will have capacity of 2,500,000 bushels.

The grain elevator of the Foster Grain Company at Lowell, Mass., has been bought by J. Cushing & Co., grain dealers of Fitchburg, who will take possession on May 1.

A 3,000,000-bushel elevator is to be built at Buffalo, N. Y., for the Interstate Elevator Corporation. The company has bought a site for the house and expects to spend \$1,750,000 on it.

The mills of Gilbert & Nicholls Company at Fulton, N. Y., have been taken over by F. G. Luddington of Mexico, N. Y. His sons, Homer and Girard, will be associated with him. The plant includes storage capacity of 40,000 bushels, 50 carloads feed and is equipped with electrically driven machinery. A. W. Wiltsie is president and W. C. Wiltsie, treasurer.

To deal in grain and cereals, the Monarch Elevator Corporation has been incorporated at Buffalo, N. Y., capitalized at \$175,000. L. P. Meyer, E. J. Meyer and A. C. Meyer are the directors. The Monarch Elevator of Buffalo, N. Y., which has capacity of 400,000 bushels, has been bought by the recently formed company. The Wheeler Estate owned the property and sold it for \$200,000.

The James Stewart Grain Company has awarded the contract for the superstructure of the new elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., to the Monarch Engineering Company of Buffalo. The site of the new elevator is on the outer harbor of Hamburg turn-

pike. The storage capacity will be 1,100,000 bushels; it will have two movable marine towers and four track loading sheds are to be provided as well as slips for deep draft lake-going freighters. The substructure contract was let to the Barnett & Record Company of Minneapolis.

The interest of Roy J. Wigton at Batavia, N. Y. has been bought by G. Leon Shultz. Mr. Shultz is associated with Ralph E. Bailey in the firm of Shultz & Bailey, handling feed and produce. Mr. Wigton will be hay buyer for F. E. Osborne & Co.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

C. W. Lyman is establishing a wholesale flour, feed and grain business at Crowley, La.

A new elevator and feed mill is to be built, it is expected, at Childress, Texas, by Bert Wilkerson.

The elevator of the Guthrie Cotton & Grain Company at Crescent, Okla., has been opened by W. E. Johnson.

The capital stock of the A. B. Deats Grain Company of Cleburne, Texas, has been decreased from \$10,000 to \$5,000.

Ray Willis now owns the W. R. Condron Elevator at Knox City, Texas, and operates it as the Knox City Elevator.

A grain company is to be opened at Palatka, Fla., by J. F. Hood which will operate as the Red Star Grain & Feed Company.

The elevator of the Kell Milling Company at Canton, Okla., is being placed in good condition for operation this coming season.

George M. Casebier has leased the Dobbs Elevator at Oskaloosa, Okla. He will operate this house in conjunction with his own property.

The Hammon Mill and Elevator at Hammon, Okla., has been bought by H. J. Clark, trustee for the C. H. Cantrell of Hutchinson, Kan., for \$2500.88.

J. F. McAvoy, L. D. McReynolds and Grace McAvoy have incorporated at Aiken, Texas, as the McAvoy Elevator Company. The firm is capitalized at \$10,000.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by S. W. Gladney and J. W. Gladney as the Gladney Grain Company of Fort Worth, Texas. The firm is capitalized at \$10,000.

A wholesale grain and feed business has been opened in the Meaux & Hunter warehouse at Crowley, La., by C. W. Lyman. Mr. Lyman is an experienced feed dealer.

Frank Davis is president and L. B. Finley, secretary of the Shreveport Grain & Elevator Company which has been incorporated at Shreveport, La. The firm is capitalized at \$250,000.

A large elevator has been completed at Blytheville, Ark., by the Blytheville Feed & Coal Company for the storage of grain and the initial carload of oats has been placed in the elevator.

A 20,000-bushel reinforced concrete elevator is to be built for the Yukon Mill & Grain Company of Yukon, Okla., to be completed July 1. The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company has the contract.

D. J. Reiter of the Reiter Grain Company has bought the elevator of the Clinton Milling Company at Sentinel, Okla. Mr. Reiter bought the property there last winter known as the Cameron Grain Company.

A two-story iron clad building is being built at McKinney, Texas, for the Hill & Webb Grain Com-

pany at a cost of \$10,000. When completed, it will be operated in connection with the firm's adjoining elevator.

F. L. York and A. F. Sullins have incorporated at Guthrie, Okla., as the Guthrie Mill & Grain Company. The firm is capitalized at \$25,000.

Capitalized at \$50,000, the Fidelity Storage & Elevator Company has been incorporated at Memphis, Tenn. H. L. McGeorge, S. T. Pease, John M. Treholm, John B. Edgar and W. R. Smith-Vanitz are interested.

To conduct a general grain, and hay business, with warehouse facilities, at Memphis, Tenn., the American Grain & Hay Company has been incorporated, capitalized at \$50,000. R. N. Arches is vice-president and general manager.

The plant and business of the Industrial Grain Company at Madill, Okla., have been bought by Arthur Alsup and Fitzhugh Lewis. Mr. King succeeds Mr. Alsup as manager of the Madill Grain & Elevator Company of Madill, Okla.

The new elevator and headhouse of the Eagle Milling Company of Edmund, Okla., is nearly completed, making total elevator capacity of 200,000 bushels. The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company has the contract for the work.

J. H. Bailey of Duke has bought the Henry interest in the Cox-Henry Grain Company of Altus, Okla., and the name of the firm has been changed to the J. H. Bailey Grain Company. There is no change in the management of the firm.

The Simpson & Robinson Company has been incorporated at Rutherfordton, N. C., capitalized at \$15,000, to deal in grain, feedstuffs, seeds, hay, grain and farm products. J. D. Simpson, Mrs. J. D. Simpson and Frank Robinson are interested.

The Pearlstone Mill & Elevator Company will erect an additional warehouse and new office building at Dallas, Texas, at a cost of \$33,000. The buildings are to be of brick and reinforced concrete and the present office will be remodeled into a warehouse.

The entire business and good will of C. E. Morris & Co., Richmond, Va., have been sold to H. G. Spencer. He was formerly with the Southern Brokerage Company of Suffolk, Va., and up until his present change was with the Cooper-Riddick Company of Suffolk.

CANADA

Mr. Chandler of C. D. Howe & Co., consulting engineers of Ft. William, Ont., is superintending the erection of a new terminal elevator at Owen Sound, Ont.

Announcement is made that the E. R. Bacon Elevator at Collingwood, Ont., is to be improved and the capacity doubled. A new 1,500,000-bushel elevator is under contemplation.

The Northwestern Elevator Company of Fort William, Ont., has placed an order for a large Hess Drier for their elevator that is now being constructed by the Barnett-McQueen Construction Company.

The Fraser River Elevator Company is interested in a modern grain elevator to be erected at Port Mann, near New Westminster, B. C. The Fraser will lease the plant from the Royal City Harbor Commission when it is completed. The harbor commission was authorized last month to issue bonds to the extent of \$300,000 to finance the construction of this elevator.

FIRES-CASUALTIES

Kermit, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator here burned to the ground.

Merrill, Iowa.—The Frank Veidt Grain Elevator burned recently.

West Point, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator here burned on May 6.

Little Rock, Ark.—The H. A. Kollmer Feed Store burned with a loss of \$4,000.

Antelope, N. D.—The Occident Elevator, No. 2, was slightly damaged by fire.

Wheatland, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator was damaged slightly by fire on April 28.

Parker, S. D.—The F. Henricks Elevator was damaged by fire with a loss of \$2,500.

Lowell, Mass.—The building of the Ryan Grain Company was wrecked by fire on April 7.

Rockford, Ill.—The Condon Bros. Seed Company was damaged by fire with a loss of approximately \$3,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Fire destroyed the old elevators of the Keith Estate and the Rock Island "A", operated under lease by the Grain Manufacturing Com-

pany. Further details concerning the fire are given in another section of this paper.

Pattonsburg, Mo.—The mill, leased by the Green & Tooley Elevator Company burned recently.

Springbrook, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator and 11,000 bushels of grain were damaged by fire.

Penn Yan, N. Y.—The elevator of G. W. Haxton & Son was slightly damaged by fire on April 13.

Foxhome, Minn.—Fire of incendiary origin destroyed the elevator of the Canton Grain Company.

Algona, Iowa.—The elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Society here was destroyed by lightning.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Alfalfa bin at the plant of the John Wade & Sons burned with loss of \$4,000.

Lonoke, Ark.—Fire destroyed the elevator here with 6,000 bushels seed rice, with a loss of \$100,000.

Neenah, Wis.—Fire damaged the hay warehouse of the H. C. Jasper & Son Flour & Feed Company.

Alhambra, Ill.—On May 7 fire destroyed the entire elevator and warehouse property of the Prange Milling Company here. The loss is only partly covered by insurance. As soon as plans and speci-

fications can be completed, the property will be rebuilt.

Wakeman, Ohio.—The warehouse of the Wakeman Milling & Elevator Company was damaged by fire.

Bertrand, Mo.—A windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Bertrand Elevator & Gin Company.

Rockford, Ill.—The building of the Condon Bros. Seed Company was damaged by fire with a loss of \$3,000.

Ahoskie, N. C.—Fire destroyed the building occupied as a hay and grain warehouse by M. O. Gerock.

East Palestine, Ohio.—Fire destroyed a section of the feed store of Jonathan Failer with a loss of \$20,000.

Calumet, Okla.—Lightning did slight damage to the elevator of the Farmers Grain Company on April 23.

Lawson, Sask.—The office and engine room of the State Elevator Company, Ltd., here was burned not long ago.

Boyd, Mont.—Fire destroyed the elevator of the Montana-Dakota Grain Company. G. C. Nordman is manager.

Morton, Minn.—Fire slightly damaged the Farmers Elevator here. The fire was started by defective wiring.

Buckeye, Iowa.—The Lowry Elevator here was destroyed by fire. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

Arlington Heights, Ill.—On April 16 the Arlington Elevator & Coal Company had a small fire in its warehouse.

Echo, Minn.—Elevator No. 2 of the Farmers Warehouse Association was totally destroyed by fire on April 30.

Camrose, Alta.—Fire destroyed the United Grain Growers', Ltd., Local 142. The loss of \$14,000 is covered by insurance.

Bancroft, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator here burned and the fire spread to an adjoining barn causing a loss of \$15,000.

Tampa, Fla.—Fire destroyed the building occupied by Pedro Martino & Co., grain and feed dealers. The loss was \$40,000.

Henderson, Minn.—The elevator of the Nagel Grain Company was destroyed by fire. The plant will be rebuilt immediately.

Longview, Texas.—A large warehouse and its contents of the Heid Bros., wholesale flour, feed and

grain dealers of El Paso, Texas, were destroyed with a loss of \$50,000. Forty cars of hay and several cars of grain were destroyed.

Drummond, Wis.—The elevator of the Rust-Owen Lumber Company was damaged by fire, which started in the engine room.

Dickinson, N. D.—Fire on May 4 destroyed the McGillevray Elevator here with a loss of \$50,000. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Jackson, Minn.—Fire damaged the elevator of the Fleischmann Malting Company together with 50,000 bushels grain. The damage was \$5,000.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Fire destroyed the two-story frame building and yards of the Spencer Feed & Coal Company with loss of \$15,000.

Irrington, Iowa.—Lightning struck the elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Association on April 20, totally destroying the building and office.

Atlanta, Neb.—Fire damaged slightly the Farmers Equity Elevator. Sparks from a passing train are believed to have been responsible for the fire.

Paterson, N. J.—Fire destroyed Meyer & De Vogel's elevators here with a loss of \$100,000. The stock of feed, hay, oats and other grain was destroyed.

Lewistown, Pa.—Grain elevators, storage bins and main building of the Mount Rock Flouring Mills burned on May 7 with a loss of \$75,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

Paris, Ky.—R. F. Collier & Co., suffered a \$50,000 fire damage when their grain elevator burned to the ground on May 10. A quantity of flour, feed and wheat was burned.

Caldwell, Kan.—Fire on April 18 destroyed the elevator and mill of the Caldwell Milling Company here. The loss is unknown. Insurance carried on the property amounted to \$80,000.

Springbrook, N. D.—The elevator here with 11,000 bushels corn, 1,500 bushels wheat, 1,500 bushels flax, and 300 bushels rye and barley burned. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Jamestown, Mich.—The elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company was burned on April 14 with a loss of \$20,000. The loss is covered by insurance. D. E. Smallegan is manager.

Watertown, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator on April 24 was damaged by fire with a loss of \$20,000, fully insured. The fire was caused by lightning. About 20,000 bushels grain were damaged by fire.

Covington, Ky.—The J. H. Sedders Company's feed store was destroyed by fire which started in the store and swept through two buildings adjoining on May 9. The total loss by the fire is \$125,000.

years. He was at the head of the Diamond Huller Company of Winona, Minn.

MILLIGAN.—C. J. Milligan, a pioneer hay merchant of Sioux City, Iowa, died on May 7, after long illness. He established the first hay market there in 1895.

NIEZER.—John T. Niezer died recently at Monroeville, Ind., aged 54 years. He was connected with the Niezer Grain Company, operating elevators there.

POWER.—Waterman DeWitt Power died on April 27 at his home in Canandaigua, N. Y. He had for years been in the hay and produce business at Shortsville, N. Y. In 1901 he formed a partnership with Fred M. Williams of New York City under the firm name of W. D. Power & Co., for a hay and produce business.

RAWLINGS.—J. S. Rawlings died on April 21, aged 86 years. He was head of the Rawlings, Talbert Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md., grain and leaf tobacco commission merchants, and president of the Rawlings Implement Company. He was the oldest member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

ROYALL.—Lon Royall died, aged 57 years, at his home in Piggott, Ark. He was president of the Clay County Mill & Elevator Company of that town.

SCANLING.—John E. Scanling died on May 6 at Indianapolis. He had been engaged in the grain business at Newman, Ill., for years, and was also connected with the late F. P. Rush & Co., of Indianapolis on a co-operative basis, and later was with H. E. Kinney & Co., as traveling representative. He later traveled on a commission basis entirely for this firm.

STRASMER.—Charles F. Strasmer died on April 13, aged 63 years. He was superintendent of the Connecting Terminal Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., for years.

SUMMA.—Emil Summa, a pioneer in the milling and grain business of St. Louis, Mo., died on May 3 after a long illness. He spent 50 years in the grain, flour and milling business, first with the Sessinghaus Milling Company, later with the Booth Grain Company and after in charge of the flour department of the Dreyer Commission Company. For the last two years had been in the flour business on his own account. He was a member of the Merchants Exchange.

TRUESDELL.—John P. Truesdell, aged 79 years, died recently. He was a member of the receiving and exporting firm of Tefft & Truesdell, known later as Tefft, Truesdell & Feld. He was a member of the Produce Exchange of New York City.

WALSH.—Thomas Walsh, a member of the New York Produce Exchange for 25 years, died recently.

WHALEN.—Thomas Whalen, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died recently. He had been a member of the exchange for 18 years.

WORKE.—R. Hughes Worke died on April 26, aged 72 years. He died from heart trouble. He was for years in the hay, grain and feed business under the name of R. H. Worke & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

YOUNG.—Harold Young, 26 years old, was killed when hit in the head by a flying cast iron pulley. He was employed in the elevator of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Company, Salina, Kan.

OBITUARY

BRADLEY.—Sydney Bradley died recently in New York City, aged 61 years. He was for 15 years with the old grain and stock house of Logan & Bryan of New York and Chicago.

BUCKLEY.—Walter J. Buckley died on April 15 at his home in Newton, Mass. He was for years associated with J. E. Southworth, grain exporter and forwarder of Boston. He was a member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange and formerly a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

CASEBEER.—C. H. Casebeer, well known grain broker of Des Moines, Iowa, died early in May. He was formerly with the firm of Taylor, Patton & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, but for the past few years had been engaged in business on his own account. He had a large acquaintance in the territory tributary to Des Moines and had many friends among the grain trade in western terminal markets.

CLINE.—Alfred F. Cline, a retired grain dealer of Mansfield, Ohio, died on April 10, after a lingering illness. Shortly after coming to Mansfield from Bloomville in 1902 he organized the Cline & Nelson Elevator Company, which he operated until obliged to retire by ill health four years ago. Widow and one daughter survive him.

COKER.—Edward R. Coker died recently from pneumonia at his home in Rutherford, N. J. He was in charge of the wheat and feed department of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company and represented the mill on the floor of the Produce Exchange. His widow survives him.

COLES.—Frank A. Coles died recently. He was president of the Coles Company of Middletown, Conn., large grain, feed and flour dealers. The business will be continued.

CRUMPTON.—William H. Crumpton, a member of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, died at Long Beach, Calif., on April 12, aged 65 years.

DEAN.—David Dean died, aged 46 years, from

heart failure. He was a partner in Dean & Campkin, seed dealers of New York City. His widow survives him.

EGAN.—D. Egan, manager of the Equity Elevator at Green Isle, Minn., died recently from injuries received in a fall.

FAIRBANKS.—Charles Henry Fairbanks died, aged 73 years, on April 15. He was for 40 years manager of the J. Cushing Grain Company of Cambridge, Mass.

EIRING.—Wm. H. Eiring, a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, died on April 22. He had been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since 1897 when he was connected with the old firm of F. Kraus Company.

GILGANNON.—Daniel Gilgannon died, aged 94 years. He had been in the hay and feed business at Brooklyn, N. Y., for years.

HARRIS.—George B. Harris died, aged 62 years, from apoplexy. He was a grain man of Fountain City, Ind.

HENRY.—Francis J. Henry died on April 14, aged 87 years. He was in the flour and feed business as Henry & Missert, Buffalo, N. Y.

HUFFMAN.—Judson H. Huffman died in New York City recently, aged 61 years. He was the brother of Theodore P. Huffman of the old hay and grain firm of T. P. Huffman & Co.

LINN.—J. A. Linn, a stockholder in the Halstead Milling & Elevator Company of Halstead, Kan., died recently, aged 55 years. He was interested in the Midland Flour Milling Company.

LYNCH.—Jack Lynch, owner and manager of the J. Lynch Grain Company of Salina, Kan., died on April 13, aged 33 years. He was one of the organizers and managers of the original Weber-Freeman Milling Company, later known as the Weber Flour Mills Corporation of Salina. He resigned three years ago to enter the grain business.

M'LAUGHLIN.—C. N. McLaughlin died, aged 72

TRANSPORTATION

HOOVER WANTS U. S. GRAIN IN U. S. BOATS

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has been furnished material by Attorney-General Stone, which may be used as a basis for Federal action against shippers who violate the coastwise laws dealing with foreign lake carriers handling U. S. bound grain.

Mr. Hoover's request of the attorney-general's opinion in connection with grain shipments stated that bulk grain is being transported from Chicago or Milwaukee to Georgian Bay, Canada, by vessels belonging to the Canada-Atlantic Transit Company and thence by Canadian railroad to New England points, and that the vessels transporting the grain are not American vessels within the meaning of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, nor are they privileged under the Act to engage in coastwise trade and that no rate tariffs for bulk grain over that route have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission provided by the act.

Ruling specifically on this point, Mr. Stone held that as no through route for which rate tariff has been established has been recognized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the transportation under consideration does not fall within the exception contained in the proviso of section 27 and is therefore in violation of both the letter and the spirit of that section. As to the general proposition of grain shipments via Canada the conclusions of the attorney-general were as follows:

"First—That the transportation of American grain from an American port to a Canadian port, either consigned through to an American port or

with a present existing intention on the part of those transporting the grain that the same shall ultimately be transported to an American port, where any part of the transportation is in a foreign vessel is a violation of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920.

"Second—That where American grain is transported in a foreign vessel from an American port to a Canadian port without existing intent on the part of those responsible for the transportation that the grain shall be trans-shipped to an American port and the grain is intermingled and its identity lost, such transportation becomes an exportation from the United States. Whether the subsequent transportation of such grain to an American port is in violation of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act must be determined by the existing facts in each case. The intention of the shipper, and not the contract for shipment is the controlling factor in determining whether the transportation is a violation of the act."

MINNESOTA INSPECTION FEES FIXED

Naming a flat inspection rate for all grains except corn and flax, the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, has passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that effective May 1, 1925, the fees for the inspection of grain will be fixed as follows: Corn and flax, \$1.25 per carload or 1,000 bushels; all other grains, \$1 per carload or 1,000 bushels."

OHIO RATES INCREASES SUSPENDED

Proposed freight schedules, increasing rates about four cents a hundred pounds, on grain and grain products, bound for Alliance, and Ravenna, Ohio, from Chicago, Peoria, Cairo, Ill., and from St. Louis or related points, drew a large volume of protests to Interstate Commerce Commission representatives.

Owing to this and a preliminary investigation the rates have been ordered suspended pending a complete investigation by the Commission.

MIDWEST-TO-SOUTH RATES ATTACKED

Examiner McGrath, of the Interstate Commerce Commission has sided with the applicant in the case of Capital Grain & Feed Company vs. Illinois Central and other roads involved. He describes as "unreasonable and unduly prejudicial" the rates on grain and grain products, from points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana to Montgomery, Ala.

The examiner reported the contentions of the complainant at considerable length, and then said:

"The Commission should find that the combination rates assailed were, are, and for the future will be unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded, exceed or may exceed the applicable rates to Memphis, Cairo, Evansville, Louisville, St. Louis and Cincinnati, plus the following rates beyond, which are found to be just and reasonable as proportional or reshipping rates: 21 cents from Memphis; 27 cents from Cairo, Evansville and Louisville; and 30 cents from St. Louis and Cincinnati. The Commission should further find that the rates assailed were, are, and for the future will be unduly prejudicial to Montgomery and unduly preferential of Meridian, Mobile and Pensacola to the extent that they exceeded, exceed or may exceed by more than two cents the rates contemporaneously maintained on like traffic from the same points to Meridian and are lower than the rates contemporaneously maintained on like traffic from the same points to Mobile and Pensacola by not less than two cents. The rates here prescribed from Louisville and Cincinnati will not affect an exact equalization through these points of the aggregate rates through the other gateways. Existing equalization through these points is accomplished by transit arrangements, and defendants should continue these arrangements for this purpose under the above readjustment.

"Under the readjustment here recommended reductions to Montgomery will necessitate some increases to Meridian, Mobile, and Pensacola. In similar cases the Commission has consistently denied reparation. It is recommended, therefore, that reparation in the instant case be denied."

CALIFORNIA RATES SUSPENDED

Rates proposed by carriers on grain shipments to California originating in Nebraska, Kansas, and Wyoming and Colorado, were found not justified and the schedules suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The proposal of the carriers was to render inoperative joint rates on grain from certain mid-western and western points, when the routes were via the primary markets on the Missouri River, such as Omaha and Sioux City, involving hauls eastward before starting on the baul to the Pacific Coast. Upon protests of the Omaha and Sioux City grain exchanges, the schedules were suspended pending the hearing related here.

After reviewing the contentions of the parties, the Commission said the present record confirmed

its previous findings, that there was commercial necessity for permitting grain produced in group G (part of Nebraska) to move eastward to the Missouri River cities before being shipped to California. Indeed, it said that necessity appeared to extend to points more than 150 miles west of the Missouri River cities. It said that, provided reasonable charges were assessed for the total transportation, it was of the opinion that grain should be permitted to move from all group G points via the Missouri River cities to California, and that carriers should not be permitted to increase their charges to an unreasonable basis which would prohibit, or nearly prohibit, that movement.

The Commission said its findings should not be construed as requiring the Burlington, the road which proposed the restriction, or other carriers similarly situated, to continue the transportation from group G to the Missouri River cities, and thence to California at the rate applicable for direct movements. Such arrangements, it said, constituted wasteful transportation. It said the principle enunciated in those cases should govern here, and the Burlington and other carriers maintain joint through rates from group G points via the Missouri River cities to California upon a reasonable basis for the through transportation that would be involved. No attempt, it said, would be made in this proceeding to fix reasonable charges for such movements, but suggested that compensation might be obtained for the out-of-line service by assessing out-of-line charges based on the distances of a direct line of movement.

FIELD SEEDS

(Continued from Page 766)

white top, plantain, Canada thistle, perennial rag weed, and wild morning glory.

The State Board of Agriculture is also considering at this time and will adopt in the near future rules and regulations for the certification and sealing of Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa seed.

WHAT WERE SEED PRICES IN 1825?

Charles F. Sarle, of the Department of Agriculture, is gathering seed price statistics in connection with the writing of a farm price history of the last 100 years, and asks that all who may have old diaries or records or know of any which show prices communicate with him in care of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Sarle is making a statistical study of prices on all farm products and of things that farmers buy, to develop index numbers and charts on the long-time trend of prices. This historical series of prices will be used in various ways by the Department in connection with forecasts of what prices will be in the future.

SEED AID IN CANADA

Farmers in organized territory in Canada have been able to get seed grain on credit, but nothing has been done for the farmers in unorganized territory. Hon. Albert Prefontaine, minister of Agriculture, recently introduced a bill which is to provide for the latter. As all requests for aid in the unorganized sections are small, a limit of \$150 has been placed.

PRICES REMAIN STEADY

J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo, Ohio, under date of May 9 say:

Clover seed has ruled firm all week with very little trade. Some buying of October on the theory that if Winter wheat had done so poorly, Clover must have done likewise. We've had some reports for this territory, however, that are very promising.

North American Seed Co.

Wholesale Grass and Field Seeds

Milwaukee, Wis.

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

We've had one from Idaho that tells of a poor outlook there. Our Canadian letters say it's too early to say much about the crop. The present price of October cannot be called high, neither is it low, and there no doubt will be short sellers of it soon, as well as investment buyers, each influenced, no doubt, by their local conditions.

Timothy also quiet with the holders of September apparently satisfied with their position.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed	April		July 1, '24 to Apr. 30, '25	July 1, '23 to Apr. 30, '25
	1925 Pounds	1924 Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Alfalfa	242,800 ¹	513,500	4,770,300	11,295,400
Canada bluegrass	68,300	64,200	1,120,300	797,200
Alsike clover	1,861,800	1,192,900	10,230,400	10,779,200
Crimson clover	5,400	388,200	4,260,600	7,277,100
Red clover	378,500 ²	1,664,200	6,501,100	24,485,400
White clover	135,000 ³	56,500	1,117,900	1,317,000
Clover mixtures	4,400		12,900	74,000
Meadow fescue			600	300
Grass mixtures			200	100
Broom-corn millet	50,000	3,200	203,000	564,100
Foxtail millet	28,400	12,600	163,300	170,400
Orchard grass		1,100	991,900	582,300
Rape	517,700 ⁴	277,800	4,129,500	6,126,700
Redtop			500	100
English ryegrass	74,300	82,600	1,133,400	1,826,700
Italian ryegrass	53,900	79,700	751,900	1,011,300
Timothy			100	
Hairy vetch	27,600	65,000	1,479,200	2,748,700
Spring vetch	157,300 ⁵	66,400	945,500	730,300

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds not subject to the Seed Importation Act:

Kind of seed	April		July 1, '24 to Apr. 30, '25	July 1, '23 to Apr. 30, '25
	1925 Pounds	1924 Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Bentgrass	25,200	3,300	208,900	330,000
Biennial yellow-flowered sweet clover	368,200	887,300	3,493,300	3,939,600
Biennial white-flowered sweet clover		10,200	51,500	221,800
Bur clover			4,600	4,700
Crested dog's tail	4,500		41,700	83,100
Chewings fescue	57,400	36,900	698,300	989,700
Other fescues	31,500	700	758,400	449,800
Meadow foxtail		200	1,800	10,500
Rescue grass				1,500
Rhodes grass		4,200	10,400	15,700
Rough-stalked meadow grass	4,600	5,500	39,400	32,100
Serradella			200	
Sweet vernal grass			1,000	1,600
Annual sweet vernal grass		1,100	2,200	6,500
Tall oat grass	100		1,800	300
Tall paspalum	500		29,400	4,400
Velvet grass		200	5,900	19,600
Wood meadow grass	600	2,200	25,100	15,500
Yarrow			200	700
Carpet grass			5,000	

¹All from Canada, except 43,600 pounds from France.

²231,200 pounds from France, 44,000 pounds from Germany, 43,100 pounds from Italy, 38,300 pounds from Poland, 20,500 pounds from England (all of Chilean origin), 1,400 pounds from Canada.

³67,100 pounds from Germany, 39,100 pounds from Poland, 11,900 pounds from Czechoslovakia, 11,000 pounds from Holland, 3,700 pounds from Denmark, 1,200 pounds from Canada, 1,000 pounds from England.

⁴431,500 pounds from Japan, 85,100 pounds from Holland, 1,100 pounds from England.

⁵56,000 pounds from Germany, 56,000 pounds from Latvia, 44,300 pounds from Holland and 1,000 pounds from Canada.

MISSOURI SEED REGULATIONS

Missouri farmers may now sell seed of their own growing without labeling, but he cannot advertise his farm seeds and deliver same through a common carrier without becoming fully subject to the seed law requirements. This was recently decided by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

The exemptions from labeling are fourfold as follows: When possessed, exposed for sale or sold for food purposes only; when sold to merchants to be recleaned before being sold or exposed for sale for seeding purposes; when in storage for the purpose of recleaning or when not possessed or owned or

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Importers

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Wholesale Seed Merchants

Buyers and Sellers

Timothy, Red, White, Alsike and Alfalfa, Clovers, Redtop and Millet Seeds

BETTER SEEDS; BETTER CROPS SEEDS PRUNTY SEED & GRAIN CO. 9 South Main St. SAINT LOUIS



BUYERS—SELLERS, FIELD SEEDS

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Wholesale Field Seeds

First and Victor Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

sold or offered for sale for seed purposes within the state.

If the grower advertises the seed as being of certain quality or purity he shall be subject to the existing seed law.

NEW SEED TRADEMARK

The following new seed trademark was published in the April 28, 1925, issue of the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office: "Haley's Se-



lected" field seeds. Haley-Neeley Company, Sioux City, Iowa. Filed February 2, 1925. Serial No. 208,979. Published and registered April 28, 1925 (not subject to opposition).

A new seed and feed store has been opened at Willows, Calif., by W. B. Harden.

Charles E. Prunty is operating a business at St. Louis, Mo., as the Prunty Seed & Grain Company.

The Standard Seed Company of Racine, Wis., has changed its name to the Peder Back Seed Company.

A seed cleaning plant is being erected by George H. Tingley & Sons, Myton, Utah, adjoining the warehouse.

The name of the M. M. Seed Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill., has been changed to Ernest E. Meyer Seed Company, Inc.

A two-story building is being built at Palmetto, Fla., by the Kilgore Seed Company, to be used for a seed business.

The contract has been let by the Ward Seed Company of Sacramento, Calif., for a \$60,000 warehouse. The company's offices will be located in the new building.

The Iowa Plant & Seed Growers, Inc., has been formed at Des Moines, Iowa, with A. M. Eldridge, president, George L. Kurtzwell, vice-president, and

L. A. McLaughlin, secretary and treasurer. The members of this organization were formerly with the old Iowa Seed Company.

A wholesale and retail store has been opened at Atlanta, Ga., by the Cottongin's Seed Store. The company handles both mail orders and direct sales.

A feed grinder has been installed in the Farmers Seed Store at Hinckley, Minn., owned by H. Rypkema. It is operated by two motors of 10 horsepower each.

William E. Beall, John J. Norton and Claude B. Ramsay have filed articles of incorporation as the National Capital Seed Company of Laurel, Md. The capital stock of the firm is \$25,000.

J. E. Jones is president, K. W. Bergan, vice-president, and E. R. Kahla, secretary-treasurer, of the Sun River Valley Seed Company which was formed recently at Simms, Mont.

Capitalized at \$25,000, the True Type Seed Company has been incorporated at Woodstown, N. J. William Richman, A. D. Shellenbaker, D. G. Humphreys, Clarence Smith are interested.

SWEET CLOVER A FINE SEED CROP

Sweet Clover, at one time only tolerated as a roadside weed, has been thoroughly established now as being an excellent pasture crop, while its nitrogen bearing roots make it valuable in revitalizing old land.

Its value as a hay crop is doubtful, as it is dif-

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in good condition. Can make prompt delivery.
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New Robinson Unique Cracked Corn Scourer,
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Crader. WAYNE L. KIRKLIN, Alexandria, Ind.

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60-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse.

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50 other sizes.

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Pulleys, 1,000; all sizes, solid cast iron, wood and
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plies. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY,
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Railroads, with branch line of Katy to Belton, and
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Brick mill building, three-stories, on stone base-
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warehouse; thoroughly equipped elevator; two steel
tanks, each with approximate capacity 55,000 bush-
els; daily mill capacity 300 barrels flour, and 168,000
lbs. of meal. Plant properly managed and oper-
ated will produce one-half to one million dollar busi-
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Wonderful opportunity for party who understands
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to operate it, not only as a milling industry, but as
a profitable, wholesale and retail grain business.

Can be bought at a figure far less than its actual
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Best possible reasons for selling.

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Miscellaneous Notices

FERRETS FOR SALE

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Beau and pea pickings and millings, also low
germination stock. GEORGE W. YOUNG CO.,
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FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS

Mixed cars of flour and mill feeds in 100-pound
sacks are our specialties. Would like to send you a
trial order to convince you of the superiority of
our products. ANSTED & BURK CO., Springfield,
Ohio.

difficult to cure, and feeding the mouldy hay is likely to cause bloat. The value of Sweet Clover as a seed crop, however, makes up for this deficiency.

It is not until the second year that the seed formation is heavy, and in Wisconsin, where extensive experiments have been carried on with this crop, it has been found well to let this second year's growth be pastured until about the last of June. Then the growth after the cattle are taken away is allowed to produce seed.

The ideal way to hull the crop at harvest time is to use the Sweet Clover attachment on the separator. To complete the hulling, a run through a scarifier will take out most of the hard seeds and weeds. By this general method as much as 10 or 12 bushels of seed per acre have been harvested. The average yield per acre is 4 or 5 bushels.

GRAIN TRADE PATENTS

Bearing date of March 3, 1925

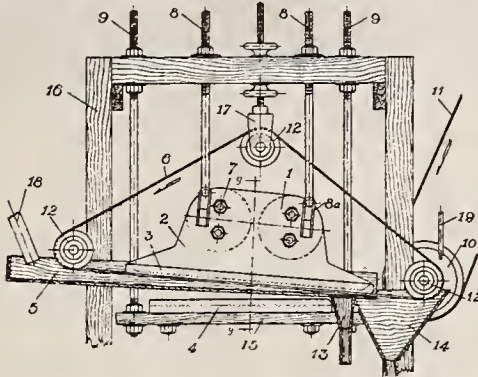
Grain car door lifting mechanism.—Hyrum J. Cragun, Ogden, Utah. Filed July 14, 1922. No. 1,522,047. See cut.

Claim: In a grain car door lifting mechanism, the combination of a shaft, a drum loosely mounted on said shaft, a car door engaging member carried on said drum and adapted to be raised and lowered, means for connecting the drum and shaft for simultaneous rotation, means for rotating the shaft to elevate the car door engaging member, and means spaced transversely of the shaft for rotating said drum to elevate said car door engaging member, said last mentioned means being loosely mounted on the shaft and connected to the drum.

Magnetic separator.—Clarence Thom, Wallace, Idaho. Filed May 2, 1923. No. 1,522,343. See cut.

Claim: A machine for separating and grading seeds and grain including with a separating chamber adapted to have a stream of water flowed therethrough, means

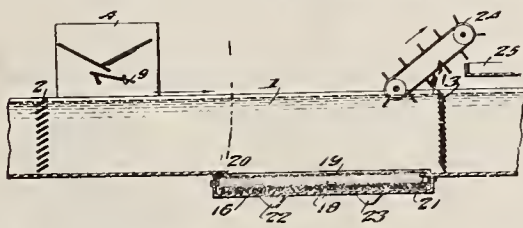
gradually increasing strength and at the same time causing the greatest intensity of the magnetic flux to be directed towards the middle portion of the stream, whereby the metallic particles of the stream are attracted towards the center and a partial separation of the magnetic materials from the non-magnetic materials is effected before the final lifting from the mass, withdrawing the non-magnetic materials at a



point along the path and then discharging the magnetic materials at a point beyond the discharge of the non-magnetic materials.

Machine for separating and grading seeds and grains.—Milton S. Nesbitt, Payette, Idaho. Filed February 14, 1921. No. 1,521,787. See cut.

Claim: A machine for separating and grading seeds



and grain including with a separating chamber adapted to have a stream of water flowed therethrough, means

to drop the seeds and grain into the water at the head end of the chamber, a transversely traveling conveying belt forming a portion of the bottom of the chamber adjacent the foot end thereof, and a screen conveyor at the foot end of the chamber to remove floating material from the water.

Bearing date of March 17, 1925

Grain cleaner.—Christoph Mettler, Sr., Menno, S. D., assignor to The Wonder Grain Cleaner Company, St. Paul, Minn., a corporation of South Dakota. Filed November 13, 1922. No. 1,530,277. See cut.

Claim: A grain cleaner comprising a narrow casing of generally rectangular shape, a grain inlet means extending downwardly therein from the top thereof, an air inlet means at one side of said casing below said grain inlet means, a plurality of diverging members extending from said air inlet for directing air upwardly and inwardly into said casing, an outlet passage at the side of said casing opposite the air inlet means, and a plurality of movable air and grain baffle plates projecting downwardly toward said members.

Bearing date of March 24, 1925

Disinfecting seed grain.—Karl Marx, Berlin-Dahlem, and Hans Wesche, Dessau, Germany, assignors to Actien Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin. Filed June 27, 1924. No. 1,530,841.

Car unloader.—Henry Richardson, Passaic, N. J. Filed December 14, 1920. No. 1,531,222.

H. C. Bancroft is receiver for the Edwall Grain Company of Edwall, Wash.

H. Guy Hoyt, a feed dealer of Rochester, N. Y., has been named in a petition in bankruptcy.

Foreclosure proceedings have been started against the farmers Union Co-operative Elevator at Knox (York p.o.), Neb.

Federal Judge Carpenter of the U. S. District Court of Chicago has adjudged the Bartlett Feed & Lumber Company of Elgin, Ill., to be bankrupt. Liabilities are \$35,000; assets, \$21,000.

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&
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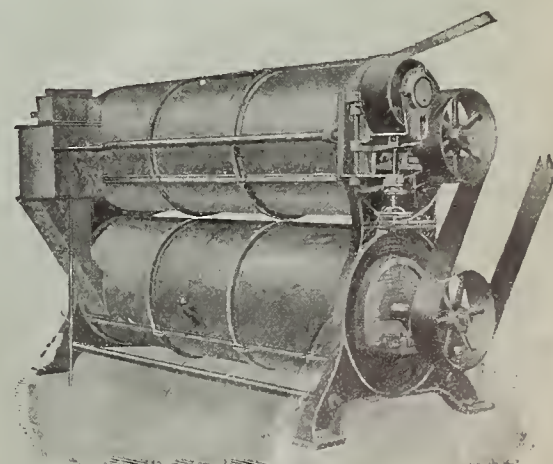
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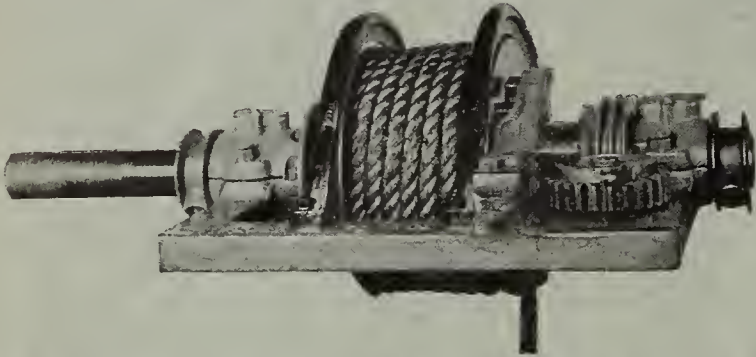
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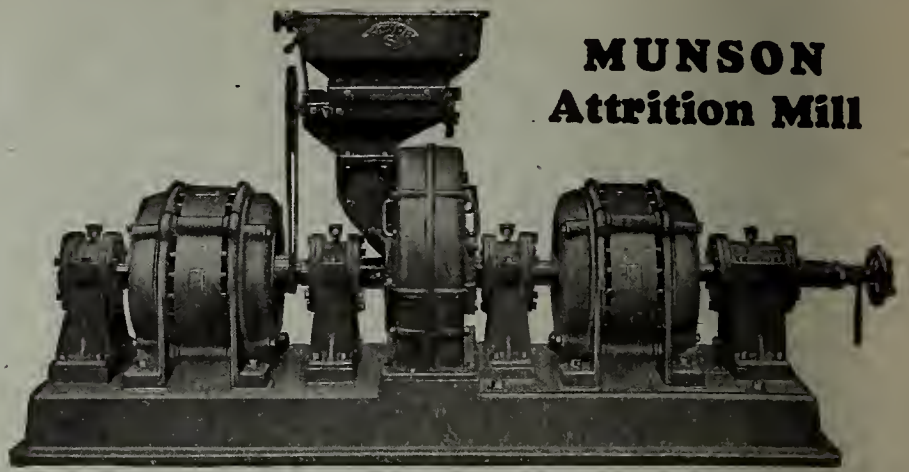
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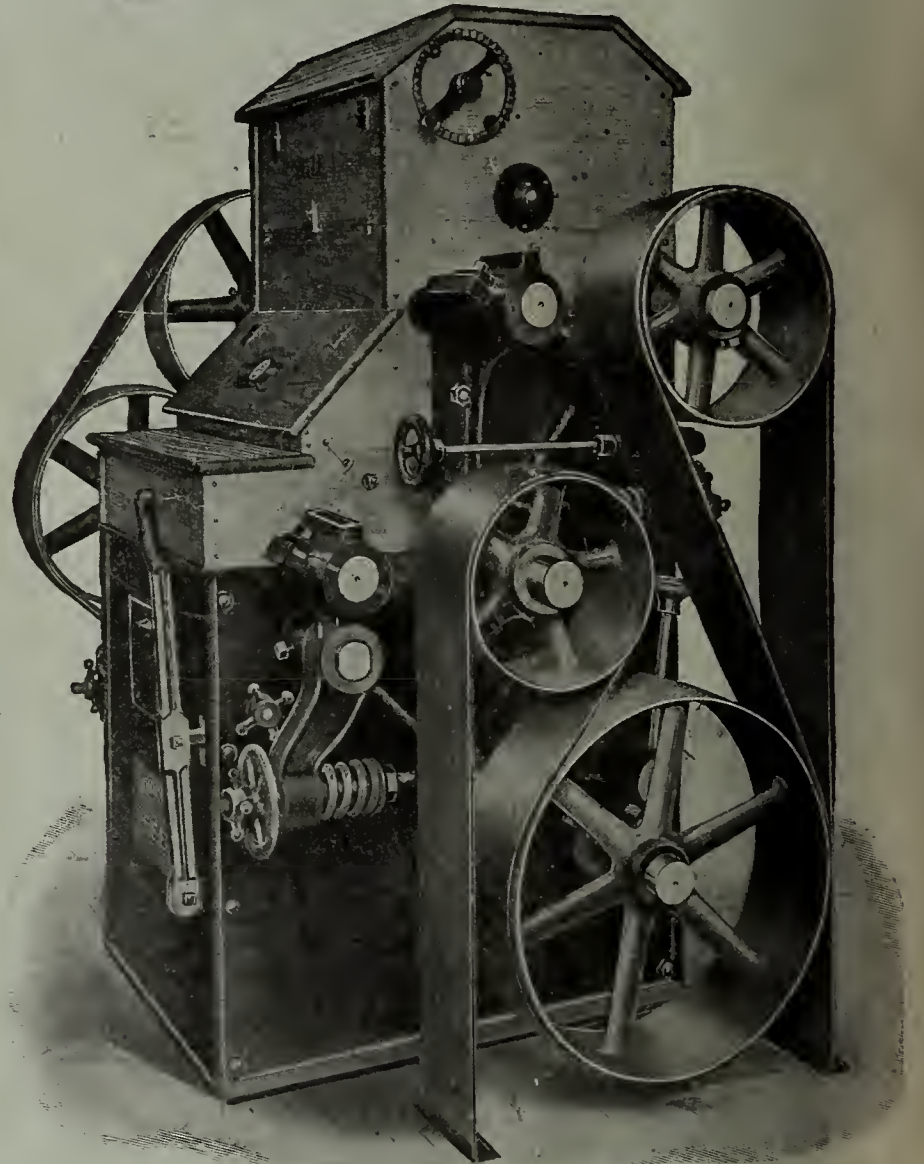


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